Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

TWO APPOINTMENTS

President Decides in Favor of Boyd and Cheatham.

MOODY WITHDRAWS IN FAVOR OF BOYD

DISTRICT REPUBLICANS TRY TO GET IN A LOCAL CANDIDATE.

The President Says He Has Selected a North Carolina Man for the Recorder of Deeds—Marshall to Be Postmaster at Mt. Airy.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 10.—The last desperate fight against Cheatham's appointment as Recorder of Deeds was made today by the District Republicans. Every possible combination was attempted to defeat him, but it would not work. There were a number of district candidates, and behind every candidate was a noisy faction. They all have had repeated audiences with the President at different times, but today they were all there pressing, urging and imploring the appointment of a resident of the District. The combination had nearly a half hour's conference with the President. They informed the President that all their candidates were united now with their supporters on Leonard Bailey, and that if Bailey were nominted his place would please every colored man in the District. After a very patient hearing, the President said: "I have selected a North Carolina man whom you probably all know for Recorder of Deeds." That settled the appointment. Senator Pritchard was informed by the President this afternoon that Cheatham's nomination will be sent to the Senate tomorrow. Possibly an attempt may be made to defeat his confirmation on the grounds indicated in Saturday's dispatches, but Senator Pritchard is very confident that it will fail.

It was settled today that Col. Boyd will be appointed Assistant Attorney-General. Senator Pritchard, Col. Boyd and Mr. J. M. Mooney, after a conference with the Attorney-General today, stated that an agreement to that effect had been reached. Afterwards they saw the President and he promised to send in Col. Boyd's nomination within a day or two. Mr. Moody, who was endorsed for Assistant Attorney-General, withdrew and left the field open to Col. Boyd. These two appointments are now considered settled. The result has not been accomplished without some friction, but the settlement gives general satisfaction.

Capt. David Vernon returned here today after an extended trip through New York State and Canada. At St. Catherine's, Ontario, he found two North Carolinians, J. B. King and Frederick Parks, who are superintendents of the Carbide works, the plant of the acetaline light. This new illuminating light is the discovery of a Leaksville man. He heard Tom Dixon preach in New York. He spent a day in Wall street and is now an enthusiastic gold-bug Republican.

With State Senator Marshall, of Surry county, it is veni, vidi, vici. He has virtually secured the appointment of his brother, Richard K. Marshall, postmaster at Mount Airy. The application bears the endorsement of Senator Pritchard and Representative Linney, and that means his appointment.

If Democratic precedent is followed, there will be no trouble in removing the present incumbent. Mr. Marshall will leave here tomorrow for home.

Brussels Exposition Opened.

Brussels, May 10.—The Brussels' exposition was formally opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of the ministers, the diplomatic corps, the civil and military authorities. Large crowds were present.

Rehearing Denied.

Washington, May 10.—The Supreme Court today denied a rehearing of the Trans-Missouri freight case, in which was established the principle that agreements among railroads with respect to traffic and rates are in violation of the anti-trust law.

LAST DAY OF THE CONVENTION

MUCH BUSINESS DISPATCHED IN THE CLOSING HOURS.

Reports Read and Adopted—Resolutions Complimentary to Wilmington Adopted—Will Meet Next Year in Norfolk.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., May 10.—The Southern Baptist convention this morning adopted a resolution continuing Secretary Lansing Burrows as statistical secretary. Rev. L. S. Croswell was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Miller, of Maryland, as trustee of the Theological Seminary. Reports of Home and Foreign Missions and Woman's Foreign Missionary Union were read and adopted. Drs. Frost and Wharton spoke on the good work done by the Woman's Missionary Union. Rev. M. Vann, of the Colored Baptist convention, made an able address on work among his race. A cable greeting, citing the last three verses of the ninth chapter of Matthew from China was read.

The committee on time and place of the next convention reported that it would be held May 6th, 1898, in Norfolk, Va. Dr. G. L. Whitman and D. C. Will will preach introductory sermons, with Rev. J. J. Taylor, of Georgia, as alternate.

Reports of mission committees were discussed. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Tupper, missionary to India, and Rev. Dr. Tatum, missionary to China. Rev. L. G. Broughton, of Virginia, spoke on foreign missions. After prayer by Dr. Eaton the convention took noon recess.

In the afternoon session Dr. J. H. Eager, missionary to Italy, made an address. Dr. L. D. Jordan, secretary of the Colored Baptist Convention, addressed the convention in behalf of missions in Africa. He argued that they should be conducted by negroes. A resolution was adopted expressing regret at the illness of Dr. J. B. Hawthorn, of Nashville.

The committee on obituaries reported resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. H. H. Harris, late professor in the Theological Seminary at Louisville. Rev. F. C. McConnell introduced a resolution expressing the thanks of the convention to the Baptists, Chamber of Commerce, the press and the city of Wilmington in general. It was unanimously adopted. After an appropriate speech by President Harralson and a short praise service, the Southern Baptist convention was a thing of the past. Many delegates left on the night trains for home.

A large rally was held in the First Baptist church tonight. Dr. B. L. Whitman, of Washington, and Dr. T. T. Eaton, of Kentucky, led the discussion on Christian education. In the evening session of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Union the report of the State Central committee was read and adopted. The union decided to contribute to the board as requested, but no amount was agreed upon. The old officers of the union were unanimously re-elected; also the central committee. A resolution of thanks to citizens generally of Wilmington was adopted and the union adjourned sine die.

The trustees of the Baptist Theological Seminary were elected this morning, viz: Dr. W. W. Landrum and E. L. Connelly, both of Atlanta; J. W. Willard, of Baltimore; Dr. C. H. Ryland, of Richmond; Dr. D. M. Ramsey, of Charleston, and Mr. J. H. Tucker, of Asheville. H. W. P.

Death of W. C. McDuffie, Jr.

Special to The Tribune.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 10.—W. C. McDuffie, Jr., son of Dr. W. C. McDuffie, a prominent physician of this State, died in this city Sunday at noon, aged 33 years. Mr. McDuffie was one of Fayetteville's most prominent citizens and was well-known throughout the State.

Base Ball at Asheville.

Special to The Tribune.

Asheville, N. C., May 10.—In the first of a series of games with Chattanooga this afternoon, Asheville worsted Chattanooga. Score, 8 to 5. The game was replete with exciting situations and was witnessed by about five hundred people.

DIVIDED COUNSELS

Difficulties in the Way of Democratic Union Next Fall.

SILVER REMAINS CAUSE OF CLEAVAGE

LINES WILL BE DRAWN AGAINST GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Situation Developed in Ohio and Kentucky—Bryanites Will Listen to No Compromise—Gorman and Murphy Out in the Cold.

Washington, May 10.—As the time for the preliminaries approaches, the difficulties in the way of the Democratic union for the fall campaigns grow plainer. The subject is much discussed by the politicians here. Another divided vote will mean another licking at the polls, and another licking at the polls will mean an increase of factional bitterness all along the line in the succeeding Presidential campaign. The danger is great, for silver still remains the cause of cleavage. It was thought at one time that the Dingley bill would for the time supersede the silver question, but it has failed to do so. The silver Democrats oppose the bill, but at the same time refuse to abate any of their fervor for silver.

Campaign matters, said a prominent Ohio politician today, are well advanced in Ohio. The silver Democrats there have thrown down the gage of mattle. The party platform is to declare for free silver and for nothing else. The issue therefore will be even more sharply drawn than it was last year. John R. McLean will direct the fight, and in case of success will be rewarded with the seat in the Senate now occupied by Mr. Hanna. But success must be achieved without the aid of such leaders as ex-Senator Brice and ex-Congressman Tom Johnson. They can no more support free silver this year than last, and especially as the bringing forward of the issue again this year is a move in the play of making it the dominant issue of the party for next year and for 1900.

A similar situation exists in Kentucky. The Bryan men there will listen to no compromise as to silver. The gold Democrats must surrender absolutely or go over to the Republicans. The Democratic State Convention will declare for silver. State issues will also be subordinated. McLean in Ohio, and Blackburn in Kentucky will have comparatively easy sailing so far as the conventions and the selecting of candidates are concerned. Both have been silver men from the start and have gathered their followers about them on the issue.

But what will Mr. Gorman in Maryland and Mr. Murphy in New York do? Neither is a silver man, although both supported Mr. Bryan for President. Can they successfully meet or successfully evade the issue? Last year the Maryland Democrats held their State convention early and adopted a gold platform. The National Democratic Convention committed the party to silver two months later, and Gorman came into camp. But he was disastrously beaten at the polls. What will he do this year? Declare for silver and thus make sure of the opposition again of the gold men? or evade the issue and run the risk of offending the aggressive silver men?

In New York, with Tammany in control, nearly any platform that promises success at the polls can be put through. The Democracy there last year went over from gold to silver without turning a hair. But the people of the State, including many Democrats of prominence, rebutted the shameless performance by the largest majority ever thrown against any ticket. Tammany is still the Democratic power in the State, and the city patronage alone will hereafter be worth seventy million dollars per annum. What will Mr. Murphy do? Under these considerations, the only Democratic hope is in Democratic divisions.

DROWNED IN A RESERVOIR.

The Suicide Anxious to Conceal Her Identity.

New York, May 10.—The body of a woman was taken out of the Central Park reservoir today. There was nothing in the dead woman's pockets to suggest her name, but there was a note saying: "Never mind who I am or why this is done. It will hardly ever be found out.

(Signed.) "TITANIA."

Two other notes were in a similar strain. One to the coroner said: "I express my earnest desire to have my body cremated. Fifty dollars will be found in my left shoe; if not, it will surely arrive in due time for my incineration at coroner's office, New York City." The money in the shoe was not recovered. On a part of the clothing was found the marks: "Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago."

Dead on a Locomotive.

Newport News, Va., May 10.—When freight train No. 4 of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad pulled into this station today the engineer and fireman found in the front of the engine the mutilated remains of a human body. The remains were identified as those of Louis P. Wade, the son of a wealthy fish merchant of Richmond. They were forwarded to his parents this evening.

Found Dead in Bed.

San Francisco, May 10.—William Brand Carr, a wealthy land owner, and at one time a political leader, was found dead in his bed yesterday. Death was evidently due to accidental suffocation.

SUGAR TRUST'S RAPACITY

INIQUITY GE ITS SCHEME DAWNING UPON CONGRESS.

Rates Proposed Would Put Enormous Profits in Their Pockets—Can Never Go Through the House.

Washington, May 10.—The Sugar Trust people, with all their combinations, open and secret, are working to their utmost to maintain the Senate finance sugar schedule and the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. There is no question about the fact that the striking out of the exemption clause with respect to Hawaiian imports amounts to an abrogation of the treaty. The striking out of this clause appears in the nature of a trick. When it was proposed in the committee to strike the clause out, it was argued that this action amounted to no more than leaving the question to be settled independently in the Senate. But the iniquity of the whole sugar trust's scheme is dawning upon Congress. It is doubted whether their propositions now that the facts are coming out, will be able to get even through the Senate. It is thought that even some of those favorable to the trust will not have the hardihood to face the prospects of scandal.

Experts who have been studying the Senate schedule find it practically impossible to dig out all there is in it for the trust, but they find enough to condemn the whole thing. The very best available figures on the subject prove that the Senate compound duties result in, at least, doubling the differential duty carried by the Dingley bill, or even the present law, which gives the trust the benefit of the ad valorem in addition to the specific one-eighth. The best tariff expert at the Capital states the differential duty in the Senate bill at about ¾ of a cent. The differential of nominally one-eighth carried in the present law was regarded as very liberal and sent the sugar stocks up. The differential was actually greater because of the ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. This ad valorem amounts to 75 per cent. in the Senate bill. If expert opinion is to be given any value, this schedule is of almost inestimable value to the trust, and is so bad that the surprise is that they would have the effrontery to present the proposition. It may be stated as practically a certainty that the House will never agree to this schedule, and it is not believed that the Senate will stand out for it.

The best information is that the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, the Senate sugar schedule and the schedule reducing duties on the grades of wool grown in this country and the increased duty on carpet wool, can never be got through the House.

CHAMPIONS SURPRISED.

Senators Batted Two of Their Pitchers Out of the Box.

Washington, May 10.—The result of today's game was a great surprise to many of the base ball fans of both Washington and Baltimore. The Senators were in batting form and knocked two of the Champions' pitchers out of the box. King was invincible.

Score:	R	H	E
Washington .. 0 1 0 2 1 2 4 3 *—	13	15	3
Baltimore .... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3—	5	8	2

Batteries: King and McGuire, Nops and Robinson.

Bunching Hits Did It.

Pittsburg, May 10.—Pittsburg won today's game by bunching hits. Killen kept Boston's hits scattered:

Score:	R	H	E
Pittsburg .... 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 *—	4	5	1
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—	2	12	3

Batteries: Killen and Sugden, Nicholas and Bergen.

Colonels Win Easy from Giants.

Louisville, May 10.—The Giants were easily defeated by the Colonels today. Seymour was hit on critical occasions and his bases on balls were costly.

Score:	R	H	E
Louisville .... 0 0 2 0 2 2 0 0 3—	9	9	5
New York..... 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—	5	9	3

Batteries: Wilson and Henning, Seymour and Warner.

Bad Errors Did It.

Chicago, May 10.—Chicago lost to Cincinnati today through bad errors of Thornton and Pfeffer, each misplay costing a run. Score:

	R	H	E
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0—	5	8	6
Cincinnati .... 2 1 0 0 2 0 0-2 0—	7	8	1

Batteries: Briggs and Anson, Rhines and Schriver.

Slow Playing at Cleveland.

Cleveland, May 10.—Brooklyn won today from Cleveland in a listless game.

Score:	R	H	E
Cleveland .... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—	2	5	3
Brooklyn ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—	3	8	0

Batteries: Young and Tebe; Zimmer, Daub and Grim.

Quakers Win Again.

St. Louis, May 10.—The Quakers defeated the Browns in a one-sided game this afternoon, excelling both at the bat and in the field. The feature of the game was La Joie's batting. He made two home runs, a double and a single. Score:

	R	H	E
St. Louis .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	1	8	3
Philadelphia .....3 2 0 0 2 1 2 0 3—	13	14	1

Batteries: Donohue and Murphy; Orth and Boyle.

FIRE IN A LEAD MINE.

Twenty Men Entombed Without Hope of Escape.

London, May 10.—The Snafealler lead mine, in the Isle of Man is emitting volumes of poisonous gas, the fumes of which are overpowering the persons who venture near the mouth of the pit, and the intense heat which accompanies the rising of the gas indicates that a fire is raging in the mine. Twenty men are entombed below, and it has not yet been ascertained whether any of them are living.

Call Came at the Hour of Prayer.

Easton, Pa., May 10.—John Martin, a wealthy man, was seized with an attack of heart failure while on his knees praying this morning and died. He was 75 years of age.

JERRY AS AN OBJECTOR

But the Sockless Statesman's Points Were Overruled.

BEATEN TWICE IN ONE DAY'S SESSION

RULE ADOPTED FOR CONSIDERATION OF SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Morgan's Cuban Resolution Discussed in the Senate—Strongly Opposed by Hale—Supported by Turpie and Opposed by White.

Washington, May 10.—When the House met today at noon there was every indication of a lively session, as it had already been announced that the Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill were to be considered. Mr. Simpson had his desk heaped with authorities on parliamentary law and was evidently prepared to make as much trouble as possible. No sooner had the chaplain offered his invocation than the Kansas statesman arose and objected to the reading of the journal on the ground that there was not a quorum present. But the Speaker counted 185 members present and the journal was read.

Mr. Dalzell, one of the floor leaders of the majority, asked the unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution providing for the consideration of the Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill in committee of the whole, general debate to be limited to two hours, with provision for a recess at 5 o'clock each day until the consideration of the amendments is completed. Mr. Simpson objected, whereupon Mr. Dalzell presented the resolution as a privileged report from the committee on rules. Mr. Sayers (Texas), who was at the head of the minority of the last appropriations committee, expressed the opinion that the rule was fair and should be adopted. Mr. Wheeler (Alabama) and Mr. McRae (Arkansas) protested against limiting the time for general debate to two hours. Mr. Dalzell pointed out that the time allowed by the rule was perfectly satisfactory to those who have charge of the debate on both sides.

Mr. McMillin and Mr. Bland both criticised the method of procedure pursued by the majority. The former said it marked the continued decadence of the rights and powers of individual members, and the latter declared that it was an outrage to force legislation through the House without consideration by or information from a committee appointed to examine it. In the Indian bill, he said, two or three jobs had been found. The most conflicting statements were made on the floor and members could not vote intelligently. He said he would continue to oppose and protest against such proceedings.

On the question of the adoption of the order the Democrats divided, Mr. Bailey and his followers voting with the Republicans and several of the Democrats, including Mr. McMillin and Mr. Bland, with the Populists against the order. The vote resulted, 111 to 15. Mr. Simpson again interposed the point of no quorum. Again the Speaker counted a quorum and the order was adopted.

Mr. Payne (New York) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate bill to prevent collisions of vessels in harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States. He called attention to the extreme importance of the enactment of this law before the rules to prevent collisions at sea went into effect July 1st. Mr. Simpson objected, and under the order adopted the House went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the amendments to the sundry civil bill; and pending consideration, the House adjourned until tomorrow at noon.

SENATE.

The question of reorganizing Senate committees was taken up soon after the session today, unanimous consent being given for immediate consideration of a resolution by Mr. Carter (Montana) that the committees, as arranged by the respective caucuses, go into effect May 11th (tomorrow.) The resolution was agreed to without comment or division.

The Morgan Cuban resolution was taken up to permit Mr. Hale (Maine) to speak in opposition before leaving the city. The Senator said there would always be a genuine and heartfelt sympathy throughout this country for every struggle in behalf of human liberty. Such sympathy could not be the exclusive property of any Senator or body of Senators in this chamber, for it was universal. But not every revolt is in the direction of human liberty, and before invoking this sympathy, the facts must be calmly reviewed to see if they warranted action. Mr. Hale pointed out that the pending resolution came from no executive officer, no committee, no sub-committee. It had its root and birthplace, he said, in the mind of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan). Mr. Hale reviewed the policy of President Cleveland and Mr. Olney on Cuba. It was a conservative and peaceful policy, he said. The Senator then read from the message of President McKinley relative to our foreign relations. It established. Mr. Hale said, that the President was not for mixing in the affairs of foreign governments; he was not for war, but for peace, although he would abate nothing in upholding the rights of an American citizen threatened abroad. The words of the President were a happy augury for conservative action on this and all other foreign questions. Mr. Hale concluded his speech on Cuba by saying that six hundred men had gone to aid Greece where one had gone to aid Cuba.

Mr. Turpie (Democrat) made a vigorous speech in favor of the Cuban resolution. "It is the age of revolutions," he said, "and I hope it may last long enough to drive the last remnant of monarchy from the American continent." In his Cuban speech Senator Turpie said the withdrawal of the Spanish Minister and the severance of the diplomatic relation betwen Spain and the United States as a result of the passage of the Cuban resolution would not be of the slightest importance. Ministers had withdrawn before without disturbing the equilibrium of the hemisphere.

Mr. White (California) followed in opposition to the Cuban resolution.

At 3:10 p. m. the Cuban resolution went over until tomorrow, when Senator Morrill, of Vermont, will speak on it. The Senate went into executive session at this time.

TURN IN THE TIDE OF BATTLE

AFTER ACHIEVING SUCCESS GREEKS RETREAT IN DISORDER.

Collapse of the Campaign in Epirus—Surrounding Country Panic-Stricken—Scenes of Confusion.

London, May 10.—There has been no intelligent account of the collapse of the Greek campaign in Epirus and the ignominious retreat of the Greeks to Arta until the receipt today of a vivid description, published by the Manchester Guardian, frim Allen Upward, the novelist, who has been a volunteer on the Greek side since the outbreak of the war. During the first days of the campaign the Greeks achieved brilliant successes, the Turks retiring everywhere before their advance. Philippaida was taken easily and then came the first Greek repulse at Pentipigadia. Mr. Upward's account of what followed must be accepted as probably correct, for he is a strong Philo-Greek. He says that the Turkish force was gradually strengthened, while on the Greek side the force consisted of a regiment of Evzones, the highlanders of Greece, with a couple of guns. There were other bodies of troops along the road at various distances in the rear, but no attempt was made to bring them to the support of the Evzones.

All day Wednesday, April 21st, the fire between the outposts at Pentepigadia grew in fierceness, but the Turkish fire gradually got to be the stronger. During all this time, the Evzones were left to represent the Greek army. The enemy soon discovered the smallness of their opponents, and after a strong fusilade began to advance from all sides, enveloping the Evzones who, knowing that they were not supported, gave way when the red appeared on the crest of the hill. The Greeks retired down the mountain road on a force of infantry stationed in their rear. The accounts of the retreat differ, but the best report is that while the Evzones stood out bravely in the entrenchments against the Turkish fusilade, the instant they saw the Turks move forward they broke. Certainly nobody else made any stand. The infantry down the road who had not even seen the enemy, fled in panic the instant they perceived the Evzones retiring. The panic communicated itself right down the line, and in a few hours the whole army was in full retreat to Arta.

Instead of trying to save the situation and reassure the troops, it is alleged that Col. Manos, the Greek commander, himself ordered some of them to come on with the rest of the army. Thus between the panic of the men themselves and the orders of the superiors, the whole force, which had crossed the bridge at Arta with such high hopes a week before, came streaming back from the first darkness of night to early dawn to the place which they held when the war began.

It was not alone the army which poured into the town. Throughout the entire countryside the melancholy news that the Greek army was on the run spread with incredible rapidity. Everywhere homes were deserted and mules and ponies were laden with sacks of Indian meal, bedding and everything that could be carried off, and a start made for Arta. The road became choked and swarms of fugitives mixed with the retreating troops in hopeless confusion.

Mr. Upward adds: I saw old women staggering along, bent almost double under their heavy burdens and jostling with the animals as they crowded toward the narrow bridge. At dawn the dreary procession was still on its way. I saw the bridge choked with the rout. The scene in the streets of Arta was equally miserable. The shops were all closed and the shopkeepers and other inhabitants gathered in angry groups, expecting to hear the thunder of the guns of the advancing Turkish army.

"A rumor arose that Col. Manos was about to quit the town. A deputation went to him and warned him that he would not be allowed to leave without molestation. The troops were then in a state of utter disorder. They were angry with themselves and with their commander, and it seemed as though they would mutiny at any moment.

"Since the bad news was received from Thessaly and the fall of the Government at Athens, this feeling has become universal. The Turks, had they chosen, might have marched into Arta Friday morning. I did not see even a sentry at the bridge on duty. The trenches were unoccupied and nobody was making even a show of defending the town."

Greece Gives In.

London, May 10.—A dispatch to the Central News from Athens, sent shortly before midnight, says that Greece has agreed to immediately recall her troops, to recognize the autonomy of Crete and to entrust her destines to the powers, who will consequently intervene and stop the war.

Minister Ruined by Cocaine.

Chicago, May 10.—The Rev. Charles H. Wisner, until a week ago the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Lakeview, is in a retreat near Brooklyn, N. Y., shattered in mind and broken in health from the use of cocaine.

BLANCHARD ON RAILWAY

POOLING—ARGUES STRONGLY THAT IT IS A NECESSITY.

The First of a Series of Articles on the Subject—An Interesting Discussion and Comparison of Government and Railway Charges.

The United States bonded debt, Nov 1, 1896, was $847,364,460. The railway bonds were $5,641,000,000, about seven times greater. Legitimate and so-called watered railway stocks were roundly $5,000,000,000 more, at par. The annual interest on the national debt is about $29,000,000 and about $252,000,000 on the railway bonds.

President McKinley told Congress, March 15, 1897, that the government's gross receipts for its fiscal years 1894-95-96, were $1,072,651,000, and that they were $138,000,000 less than its expenses. The railway receipts in the same period were $2,408,200,000, over three times as much.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's report for 1895 stated that $890,000,000 of railway bonds were in default of interest, being $43,000,000 more than the outstanding national bonds. These defaults increased in 1896. If the interest payable thereon averaged 5 per cent., and it was three years in default, such defaults would aggregate $133,500,000, or about the same as the government deficits in the same period. During the same three years railway dividends decreased $22,000,000 more.

The President specially convened an association of the States, called Congress, to tell them that business confidence and the public credit required increased import tariffs. The House concurred in his opinion by 84 majority. Almost simultaneously the Supreme Court declared, by one majority, that an association of railways, which had reduced transportation tariffs, should not agree even to that end or to aid their credits, or to secure the uniformity of charges which the government maintains in its import, postage, internal tax, land and consular tariffs, and which is required in the collection of all national, state and municipal taxes.

Should this decision cause serious depletions of railway earnings, interest and dividends, it would involve greater actual loss than to pass the interest on government bonds, and as much, or more, impair the national credit, because prosperity cannot return to the nation while increased diasters assail its largest material and financial interest. The reductions of American railway values in the markets of the world prove this, despite a reassuring national election. The prevention or correction of that railway condition lies as fully within the power and duty of Congress as to restore general business confidence by increased import rates, and when rightly understood it will secure public approval, because the railways desire legislative aid only to the end that their impartial published tariffs, which are the lowest of the world, may be observed.

If the Supreme Court opinion was soundly based upon the laws, those laws must have been enacted through public misapprehensions which it seems essential to remove, and such amendments of law should be made instead as will secure reasonable, impartial, public and stable transportation charges by the means found wise and necessary to determine, collect, apportion and disburse the governmental incomes which, being smaller, touch fewer people.

The government pays uniform railway compensation for the like carriage of its mails, and stipulated prices for the transportation of its troops and supplies, and it does not plead that "competition" is lessened, "trade restrained" or its expenses are increased because it does not receive concealed rebates from those charges. If governmental officers accepted them they would be dismissed. Nor do its officers say that as the rates they ask for are for the government they will exercise its power to compel open or secret cut rates, or that they will divert their large business if railways do not concede for the State some or all of the irregular things done under private guises called "competition." As the government is the largest patron of the railways, its legal aid should be given to put and keep all other patrons upon the same honorable plane on which it conducts its own business with the same carriers.

If the United States purchased the railways they would continue to so act as to their own traffic, and would fix and enforce against all others the transportation charges found reasonable and made public. Conferences among parallel governmental lines would also be as essential then as now, to decide and announce their intricate rates, and the changes in them required by law, by new and controlling trade conditions and by legitimate competitive forces.

Railway competition, as now misunderstood, would then cease between parallel governmental carriers as it has between government custom houses, and, after the railway receipts had gone into one national purse they would be assigned to the proper departmental revenues. These analogies represent not only present railway conferences or associations, but also the equality and firmness of rates intended to be secured by pooling.

The legal, unifying and police powers of the government would then promptly remove all obstacles to uniform charges over its lines, as in its postal management and rates, but the impediments which confront the railways are vastly greater, and increase instead of diminish, because due power to regulate them is being lessened and withheld. New railway lines, consolidations and combinations, carriers' antagonism, man's faults, the rivalries of States, cities and districts, the ceaseless competition of water routes and rival foreign countries and markets, the wrongful depletions of reasonable rates by weak carriers and strong shippers and the struggles which ensue, compel diverse corporate policies and create recurring disturbances, which are not only uncorrected but increase. The pooling plan of railway co-operation is therefore needful to secure the best public and railway accord, and it is but the counterpart and equivalent of what governmental management would be, yet it is forbidden by law and decisions, and a situation easily made better grows worse.

If the government purchased only the Union Pacific railway under the pending foreclosure, it could only announce its rates upon the large competitive traffic of that great system after the conferences and the methods of that company now avail of. With all its power the government could not maintain independent rates on that one line and secure rival traffic for it unless its private competitors made the same rates and maintained them with equal honor and inflexibility, nor can that railway do so now.

Such a purchase might therefore be desirable as a stop to congressional theorizing upon competition, by bringing Senators, Representatives and governmental officers to consider the alternative which our competitive railways must now contemplate throughout the country, i. e., to observe the Interstate Commerce act and thereby surrender their competitive traffic to more plastic private rivals, or to keep their shares of business by the methods employed by the latter. They would heed advice then which is so far ignored.

When the government publishes import traffics designed to secure revenues adequate to its needs or to induce private capital to enlarge national trade, it assures to the world their impartial and unabated collected. If the railways simultaneously filed with the government reasonable transportation tariffs which are equally or more calculated to give effect to the same national policy, upon what justifiable grounds can the nation deny the aid of legally regulated pools to collect and retain their due charges, that being the only plan which has anywhere proved effective against illegal depletions of reasonable rates, which, however small, are always discriminations. That one is a governmental and the other a corporate tariff is not an honest or logical reply, and no government but ours so answers its carriers. While, therefore, our legislators condemn railway discriminations, they discriminate by withholding from railways any measure of the protection they give rail mills and others. Yet, whether national revenue, credit, labor or commerce be considered, the railways are the largest factor in the public purposes and results.

For illustration: The existing import tariff may be justly increased on some articles by the schedule now pending, but if the railways should fractionally advance their rates on imported articles it would be characterized as unjustifiable, although both increases might be proper, especially in instances in which privately reduced transportation rates perhaps wholly or partially neutralize increased import rates.

However that may be, if the government controlled both the railway and customs charges, it would inflexibly and uniformly charge and retain both schedules as published. There would be no other justifiable governmental course, and it is equally just when the railways collect one of those charges. If, on the other hand, it is better that only the transportation element of commerce be capricious, concealed and preferential, because that condition is a desirable requisite of so-called "competition," should not rival customs collectors also make different import charges at their competing ports of entry? Why, further, should not the whisky tax be lower at Peoria than in North Carolina? Why should not postage stamps be sold cheaper at profitable offices like New York to daily users of the mails than to infrequent letter writers at small offices conducted at a loss? And why should letter postage be the same from New York to both Brooklyn and San Francisco?

Next, it is widely claimed that transportation is a government function delegated in part to corporations, but remaining subject to national control. Upon that further ground railway companies seem entitled to those reasonable delegations of power which would be necessary to enable the government to secure the observance of its charges under like circumstances.

If the government now owned the railways, the disquieting defaults of interest on their bonds, the lessened returns on their legitimate shares, the constant impairments of gross and net revenues, especially from false "competition," would combine to the detriment of their physical condition and safety as well as to injure their fiscal obligations everywhere, and those disturbing conditions would doubtless have been then set forth by the President as needing national corrective action as much as the other financial urgencies to which he asked consideration. If such railway retrogression, nevertheless, continued under governmental management, it would have been finally necessary to meet it by direct appropriations or by diverting other governmental incomes to such deficits. Either of these courses would be more expensive to all the people and more unjust in application and effect than to charge and maintain adequate rates payable by the actual users of the railways.

Railway owners and managers are confronted with the same problems, but have been denied adequate powers to meet them. Therefore, they ask governmental sanction to a policy itself could not escape from. To answer that railway proprietors and managers must take care of themselves, yet not permit them to do so legally, is the logic of theory or hostility, is not just and is not applied to any other national interest.

As the United States do not own any railways, these premises must be sustained by proofs drawn from other nations.

In 1874 Switzerland invited Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands to confer touching competitive international railway tariffs, in order that like rates and bills of lading might prevail via their rival routes and frontiers. Further conferences, in 1878, 1881 and 1886, in which private companies participated, considered the competitions of the Mediterranean and North Sea and the Danube, Rhine and other rivers, as well as that of their own railways, resulting in an agreement at Berne in October, 1890, which was subsequently ratified by all the participating nations and made effective January 1, 1893. Under that compact undue competition was ended, not only governmental, but private rights were conserved, and public, stable and reasonable charges were announced upon which to base competitive national and international traffic interchanges. Had those governments and their private railways acted upon the erroneous theories of competition held by inexperience and hostile opponents of American railways, they would have thus associated or agreed, but would have fought the carrying struggle to a finish. Private corporations would been crippled by their own governments, and the latter would then have continued their strifes, depleted their several national revenues and involved their treasury budgets. The railways would have deteriorated and commercial instabilities and dismriminations in rates would have continued or increased. Can there be any question which is the juster and wiser public policy?

The faults of the interstate act and of the Supreme Court decision should be less deplored if the present discussion brings as wise and permanent legislation as that concluded at Berne. Otherwise their fruits will grow more grievous to fair traders and carriers, and will more incite and less regulate the evils of concealed discriminations, which no laws and no railway unity have ever yet corrected in any country, except by pools. Interstate Commissioner Schoonmaker said:

"The lack of affirmative legal authority for such associations, the bad faith often exhibited by some of their members, and the inability either to restrain or punish delinquency, have operated in another tendency—the tendency toward consolidation."

Moreover, should pools be authorized by law, and be thereafter found to antagonize the public interest, prompt repeal or amendments, or enlargements of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commisssioner would protect the people.

The argument of this article is not that legislation should sanction a past railway policy which may be nally adjudged in conflict with law, but it holds that Congress was well advised in 1886 to sanction pooling; that its prohibition in the Interstate act was a public as well as corporate misfortune; that the Anti-Trust law was not intended to prohibit fair agreement, not designed to raise prices or create monopolies, and that it was not intended to apply to railways. Inasmuch, however, as doubts have arisen upon some of these points, it is due every interest involved they be now removed by affirmative legislation. The argument also represents only the writer's views.

Much of the legislative indisposition to affirm pools is based upon widespread misconceptions of railway competition, which will be, therefore, considered next.

GEORGE R. BLANCHARD.

Southern Biblical Assembly.

Call—The Regents of the American Society of Religious Education hereby announce to the Christian public that the third annual session of the Southern Biblical Assembly will be held in the city of Asheville, North Carolina, beginning Wednesday, August 4, 1897, and continuing two full weeks.

Purpose—The grand object of the assembly, like those of 1895 and 1896, will be to exalt the Divine book and to promote its more thorough study. After the experience of two years it has been deemed best to confine the study this year to so much of scripture as pertains to Christ, so that the theme of the assembly will be "Christ and the Bible."

School—In the forenoon of each day, except Sunday, a School will be held in two sections, one for children and one for adults, in each of which the life of Christ will be presented in a series of twelve lecture-lessons, covering the entire history of our Lord from the manger to the Mount of ascension.

Lectures—Each week night will be occupied with a lecture pertaining to Christ; some of these lectures to be illustrated and all of them to be Scriptural. The first series of lectures will treat Christ in the Old Testament, the second series Christ in the New Testament.

Sermons—The ministers of the city tender their pulpits to the use of visiting clergymen, and all who preach will be expected to treat some subject pertaining to the person, nature and work of Christ, thereby making the Sabbaths conform to the general purpose of the Assembly.

Conference—From time to time during the Assembly afternoon conferences will be announced, in which different classes of persons, ministers, Sunday-school teachers, parents, professors in colleges may consult concerning the work in which they are engaged.

Methods—Each day a school of methods will be held for the benefit of Sunday-school workers, the primary section of which will be under the direction of Miss Lelie R. Nowlin, a normal graduate, now a teacher in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and a successful primary worker in the Sunday-schools of that city.

Prayer—The city pastors, aided by the speakers of the Assembly, will strive to make the mid-week prayer services of the churches, during the Assembly, profitable in an eminent degree spiritually by setting forth Christ as the Saviour of sinners.

Recreation—The bold mountain peaks and beautiful valleys, all covered with verdure, make Asheville and its vicinity, a delightful summer resort, and they who attend the Assembly will have ample opportunity for health-promoting recreation.

Programme—The order of exercises will be arranged with care and published in pamphlet form, copies to be mailed to members and others early in June.

Membership—To meet financial obligations a season ticket will be sold for $2.00. This will entitle the holder to attend all sessions; to reduced railroad rates; to reduced prices for board, and to one copy of the printed report of the Assembly Lectures. It is hoped that many will become members who do not attend, thereby obtaining the report.

Transportation—Negotiations are now in progress which it is believed will enable all who hold membership tickets to obtain transportation over the railroads of the South to the Assembly at one fare for the round trip, tickets to be good for one month.

Information—All who desire to know more about the Assembly should address—for transportation, membership and programmes—Rev. P. L. Groome, D. D., District Superintendent, Greensboro, N. C.; for board and other conveniences at Asheville, O. B. Van Horn, Secretary Y. M. C. A., of that city; for any other matters, the undersigned Secretary, Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Washington, D. C., who will be the chairman of the Assembly's exercises.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to the ministry and laity of the evangelical churches of the South to attend this Assembly and to unite in rendering it a great success.

By order of the Board of Regents.
JOHN EATON,
President.

J. E. Gilbert, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., March 31, '97.
P. L. Groome, Supt. Southern District, Greensboro, N. C.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

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REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

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Norfolk & Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 4th, 1897.

No. **103	No. *49	STATIONS	No. *48	No. **102
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
2 20	8 40	..Lv. Norfolk Ar.	6 05	10 30
2 40	9 00	...Pinners Point...	5 40	10 15
3 03	9 24	..... Drivers	5 15	9 44
3 21	9 45	..... Suffolk	5 02	9 25
4 05	10 17	..... Gates	4 30	8 44
4 28	10 35	..... Tunis	4 15	8 23
4 46	10 56	..... Ahoskey	3 58	8 04
5 00	11 13	..... Aulander	3 44	7 48
5 40	11 50	..... Hobgood	3 08	7 08
6 01	12 12	.Ar. Tarboro. Lv..	2 50	6 45
		Ar. Lv.		
6 35	12 42	...Rocky Mount...	1 25	6 15
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinner's Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for al points south and No. 78 train for all points North.

G. M. SERPELL, General Manager. J. R. KENLY, Supt. Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and Branches. and Florence Railroad

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 49. Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Weldon	11 50	9 43	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson	2 05	11 16	6 20	2 12
Leave Selma	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 15	1 16	.....	.....
Ar. Florence	6 55	3 15	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.		
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 05	3 10
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 07	4 16
Ar. Wilmington	.....	.....	9 40	5 45
			a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 42 Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.		
Lv. Florence	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Selma	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Wilmington	.....	.....	7 15	9 00
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 55	10 49
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	10 10	11 56
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Leave Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 29	12 46
Ar. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 29
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 53	.....	.....
Ar. Weldon	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a m., Weldon 11:32 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m., and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:20 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount, with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON,
General Passenger Agent.
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CRAZY ON GOLD MINING

CANADA IS BOOMING HER TWO FIELDS FOR ALL THEY ARE WORTH.

Shares Sold for Ten Cents—Thousands of Poor Investors, and Many More Prospectors—Fabulous Stories of Profits Made Quickly.

Canada has gone gold mad. From the St. Lawrence to the Pacific, wherever the white man gathers the hot fever of mining speculation has seized upon the steady-going Canuck. The pennies of the people are being hoarded in blocks of ten and then invested in a share of mining stock, which, some day, may reach its par value of $1. Everybody's in it, from the servant girls to the bank clerks, and even staid business men.

It all comes about through the development of the gold fields in the Rainy River district, in the extreme northwestern corner of Ontario, and the British mines. Toronto is the Eastern headquarters for the mining companies and brokers, and Toronto today doesn't know whether it's afoot or a-horseback. Castles of pure gold are being built—in the air. In many respects it's the story of California and Australia over again. The British Columbia mines are old, comparatively. They have been worked for several years, and though prospecting is going on continually in that Pacific province, the development of these properties has not shocked the Ontario mind nearly as much as the wonderful discoveries within her own borders. Last fall the boom in the Rainy River field began. During the winter the number of students at the Toronto School of Practical Science increased greatly, the young men trying to crowd into a few month's course everything it is necessary to know about mining.

And now, this spring, when the almost unexplored regions can be reached much easier, hardy young fellows are quitting their homes all over the Dominion to go to the Rainy River or the British Columbia district to prospect. Those of all classes and both sexes who have to stay at home are doing their best to keep up with the procession by investing all they can rake and scrape.

A glance at the pages of the Toronto newspapers is enough to fire any adventurous spirit. Here are set forth in the advertisements and the news columns the claims of the various mines, worded so as to make one believe now is the last chance to get invaluable stock for next to nothing. The prices of British Columbia stock run from 2½ cents a share of $1, par, to $2.50 for a 50-cent share, the average being about 26 cents for a $1 shares.

In transactions involving large amounts mines are frequently bought, held a few days, and sold at a big profit. Occasionally a mine is put up as a stake in a bet. As a result of a bet made on the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight the title of the Iron Chief mine, on Rover Creek, British Columbia, passed from James Johnson and John Jackson to Mike Kealey. Ta that time the property was valued at $1,000.

This is the heyday, too, of the tricksters, and already the cry of the victims is heard in the newspapers. A favorite dodge is to advertise stocks of various companies for sale at low rates, and, when application is made for these stocks, the reply is, All have been sold, but here is something very choice and just as good." This scheme isn't original with Toronto, nor did it begin with mining stock.

Most of the Rainy River ore is free; that is, needs only to be crushed and washed to extract the gold. The British Columbia ore requires smelting, and so far there is but one smelter in the district, at Trail, to which all the ore must be sent unles it is shipped to the States for treatment.

English and American capital already is making itself felt in the Canadian mining districts. Syndicates from both nations are investing heavily.

Barney Barnato and his associates got an option from the Government on 600 square miles in the Rainy River district, with the proviso that $100,000 a year be spent in development. Originally all the mining lands were owend by the Government, and were opened to prospectors upon conditions of improvement.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, a heavily subsidized corporation, runs from ocean to ocean directly through these two great mining districts. The most distant mines located so far are probably not more than 100 miles from some point on this line, but that distance in many cases is though forests, and trails have to be made for shipping purposes. Still, the difficulties are not to be compared to those of '49, when thousands made the long and dangerous overland trip by wagon to California. The centre of activity in British Columbia is Rossland and in the Rainy River field, Rat Portage. The usual ingenuity is exercised in the choice of names for the mines. Some of them, such as the Abe Lincoln and the R. E. Lee, betray their American ownership.

Last fall a young man from Toronto went up the Rainy River to buy a mine in the interest of a syndicate made up in his city. They put $10,000 in the pool and got a mine. This spring, so the story goes, an English syndicate paid $1,600,000 for that property.

The Le Roi Mine of British Columbia, the five-dollar shares of which now are quoted at $7.50, and with dividends aggregating $350,000, has its period of depression. All its early prospectors deserted it except a man from Guelph named Clark, and his cook. Together they toiled when the stock was at fifteen cents on the dollar, the cook taking his pay in shares. They held on long enough to make a good thing out of it.

A distiller and a lawyer, both of Toronto, got together and bought up a mine this spring. When they sold it a week later the profit was $100,000.

As showing how conservative business men are swept into the tide of speculation, a wholesale dry-goods merchant of Toronto, having been burned out, decided not to rebuild, but took all he could get, about $200,000, and put it into gold mines. He is waiting to draw it out, with enormous interest.

Cuba's Financial Condition.

Havana, May 10.—The government has suspended the redemption of silver notes by the Spanish bank, La Lucha, editorially, calls attention to the alarming state of the monetary question, due to the increasing depreciation of the paper currency through wild speculation, and urges the government to remedy the evil. Gold is at 110 premium, against billetes. Dispatches from Madrid say it is reported there that the government has finally made arrangements for a loan of 200,000,000 pesetas from the Bank of Spain, which will be guaranteed by the home customs. The bonds will be floated according to the requirements of the government.

THEY LOOKED FOR TROUBLE

WAS READY FOR A THUG, AND DID GREAT WORK.

Triumph Spoiled by Wife—Strange Misadventure of a Chicago Broker Who Turned Self-Defense Into a Hold-Up.

New York Press.

Chicago's reign of terror, like so many things which Chicago undertakes, was inclined to be overdone. The thugs went into it with a woolly, hair-trigger enthusiasm which threatened to depopulate the town, and the citizens entered into the game just as they do the wheat pit or the real estate market. A substantial citizen who had not been held up at least once was looked upon with mingled sorrow and contempt and all men went armed to the teeth.

It was the tendency to run things into the ground that led to one of the most curious and remarkable "hold-ups" in all the history of the thug reign. A broker, well known on the Stock Exchange, whose first name is John and whose last name is withheld, shared the wild and Western excitement of the siege. In fact, his friends declared that he had more than his share of the expectant joy incident to going home with the red, thrilling mark of the sand bag back of his ear. He would quit work any time to talk hold-up, and he bought the most approved self-cocking weapons. But, in spite of everything, the thugs ignored him, refused to sand bag him or hold him up, and he was becoming more despondent and disappointed each day.

One night, however, his patience and his precautions were rewarded. It was a bitterly cold night. The wind whirled the snow through the deserted streets in fierce white gusts, the pavements were icy and treacherous, and it was an ideal night for thugs and footpads to stalk abroad. The broker had been detained in his office until late in the afternoon and instead of going out to his home in Evanston for dinner, he remained in town and dined at the Richelieu. There he met a number of friends and with the thought of the long cold storage trolley ride before him he lingered in the genial warmth of the hotel and just caught the last car out. The storm had increased in fury during the evening and the snow had been drifted high over the tracks, so that it was with great difficulty that the car made any headway.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when he reached Evanston and left the car. He still had three blocks to walk to his home and, numbed with the cold, he started out at a brisk trot. For the first time since the reign began no thought of footpads or thugs entered his mind. His only thought was to get hime, and get there quick.

Just as he turned into his own street, however, all his old apprehensions suddenly returned, for there, four or five rods ahead of him, he saw a man, his head buried in a high and thoroughly conventional foot-pad collar, his body bent over so that his face could not be seen, and the man was hurrying toward him. There would be no mistake about it this time. He had all the symptoms of the thug, and the broker just had time to transfer self-cocking revolver from its original resting place to his overcoat pocket.

The thug was approaching him rapidly, and the broker had only a moment in which to decide upon a plan of defence. Just as the man was opposite him his feet slipped, and, flying out from under him, tripped the broker, and both men went down. For a few seconds they fought fiercely on the slippery pavement. First the broker and then the thug was on top. But the broker finally managed to regain his feet first, and instinctively he felt in his watch pocket. The watch was gone.

Out came the revolver from the overcoat. As it glistened ominously in the white light, its muzzle within six inches of the thug's nose, the broker commanded:

"Now give me that watch, and give it to me damn quick!"

Trembling and with his teeth chattering the thug complied. Without a word of protest he handed over the watch and chain.

"Now begone!" said the broker in a voice he had practiced to himself for a long time.

The footpad couldn't be gone too soon to suit himself, and, with his breast puffed out with pride and exultation, the broker hurried home. Bursting into his wife's room, he aroused her and told her all about the hold-up.

"Tried to rob me of my watch," he said, breathlessly.

"But John—" interrupted his wife.

"Even took it out of my pocket when he tripped; but I beat the miserable scoundrel!"

"But, John—" insisted his wife.

"Pointed my revolver at him, and he handed the watch back in short order. Oh, they can't down yours truly!"

"But, John! You left your watch at home this morning!"

"What! What's that nonsense?" gasped the broker.

"Here it is on the dressing table, just where you left it."

"My lord, I held up the man myself!"

And there were the watches to prove it. In the privacy of the chamber John made his wife swear a solemn swear that she would never reveal it. And she kept it until she came to New York last Wednesday.

Kettle-Drummer's Hard Task.

"I suppose few of the people who listen to the music of an orchestra," said a musician recently, "have any appreciation of the difficulty encountered in getting so many instruments to start precisely at the same instant. And do you know which player has the most critical position of all in that respect? Why, the man at the kettle-drum. I always regard him with the greatest admiration, and my wonder is just as great each time that I see it at the nicety with yhich he calculates his movements.

"You see, all the other players can be in a condition of absolute readiness while waitng for the signal from the conductor. The violins, the 'cellists and the others at the stringed instruments have their bows in place, ready to be drawn at the raising of the baton. The mouthpiece of wind instrument, brass and wood, is at the lips of its player, who has but to breathe when the signal is given. Only the man at the drum is at a disadvantage. It will not do for him to keep his hand raised with the stick poised in the air, at the height from which he is to strike. If he did this the sound of the beat would be heard at such an appreciable interval after the notes of the other instruments that it would entirely fail to accord with them, and the effect would be absurd. So the only thing for the drummer to do is to anticipate the motion of the baton, beginning to strike just a shade before the signal. He actually plays out of time, you see, in order to be in time. That is why I always sympathize with his position, and look upon him as a genius in the matter of fine calculation."

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STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1897.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following gentlemen are the authorized traveling representatives of The Tribune Publishing Company: D. C. Mangum, C. D. Roberts, F. C. Leslie and J. W. Boom. They are authorized to receipt for subscriptions, take advertisements and collect for same.

Any courtesies extended them will be appreciated by the Tribune.

UNCHANGEABLE.

As unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, according to the Atlanta Constitution, are the leading doctrines of Democracy. Matters of expediency and policy may change as occasion demands, but principles never. Every intelligenf reader will agree to this proposition, not only as applied to the Democratic party, but as to all other parties. But it cannot be doubted that views may differ among partisans of all parties as to what is principle and what policy. For instance, when the Constitution declares that devotion to the idea of free coinage of silver is an eternal principle of Democracy, it immediately stirs up a host of dissenters. When it says that the party has always been committed to free silver at sixteen-to-one, it runs counter to what students of the political history of this country know to be the facts. But the Constitution makes the assertion and sticks to it, for the purpose of reading out of the party all who refuse to accept the free silver plank as a cordial doctrine.

The Constitution's assertion was made in reply to an editorial in which the Brooklyn Eagle said:

The Atlanta Consitution is authority for the statement that the test of democratic loyalty in the campaigns that are to come will be acceptance of the Chicago platform. This involves the assumption that the party has no right to change its mind, that the doctrines enunciated in 1896 must be as binding four, eight or twelve years hence as at the time they were proclaimed. It leaves out of consideration the numerous changes that have been made in the attitude of parties toward reconstruction, finance, the tariff and other great questions. It ignores the facts of history and establishes for the future an arbitrary standard which, measured by the records of the past, can hardly be accepted as valid. Both parties, our contemporary is presumably aware, have deemed themselves at liberty to reverse themselves when it suited their convenience or to discard issues which for the time being had ceased to be popular.

The views of the Eagle are those usually held by politicians and statesmen. Of course there are matters of political belief which are in the nature of a creed, but the coinage and tariff questions are not usually considered as included in the catalogue of things necessary to be believed in as articles of faith. It was in this view of the matter that many thousands of Democrats voted for Bryan in 1896, and thousands more voted the National Democratic ticket, hoping, as they said, that the party would recover its senses before another National election, so they might remain in fellowship with their former political associates. But the Constitution is determined not to countenance any such expectations. So far as the silver question is concerned, the Democratic party, according to the Constitution, is permanently committed to the sixteen-to-one idea; and notice is expressly served upon the bolters, as they are called, that room cannot be made for them in the Democratic household unless they will kiss the feet of Democracy's idols. In regard to the unalterableness of the party's position, the Constitution says:

The declaration in the Chicago platform is not based on policy, but on principle—the principle of right and justice. The purpose of the party is not only to undo a great wrong, but to promote the comfort, welfare,, prosperity and happiness of the people. So far as the currency declaration of the platform of 1896 is concerned, there has been no change in conditions that would justify its abandonment or modification. If that declaration was made necessary by the financial situation in 1896, its reindorsement is made doubly necessary by present conditions. Every day's developments since the Chicago convention made its declaration in favor of the restoration of silver as the true remedy for existing evils have demonstrated the correctness of the Democratic position; and the events that are yet to come will simply emphasize the justice of the Democratic demand.

And so the doors of Democracy's household are closed upon all who refuse to accept the financial and tariff planks of the Chicago platform. The only choice open to sound-money Democrats and Democratic protectionists is between coming to the Republican party and remaining out in the cold. If a large and influential part of the Democratic party allies itself in the future with the Republicans, it will be because the party of Jefferson and Jackson has become narrow, proscriptive and intolerant.

JUDGE CLARK ON POSTAL DEFECTS.

The Tribune has received, with the compliments of the author, a copy of the Typographical Journal, containing an article on "Defects of the Postal System," by Hon. Walter Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. As usual, Judge Clark writes entertainingly; and his argument, if not convincing, is at least strongly suggestive. He begins by citng some figures showing the growth of the postal department in the United States. "Starting with seventy-five postmasters and an annual expenditure of $37,000 under Washington, it has grown," he says, "in 1886 so as to report 53,000 postmasters and $44,000,000 of expenditure, and this with a constantly decreasing rate of charges, which by that date had come down to three cents for the carriage of one-half-ounce letters anywhere in the Republic." The writer goes on to say that the ten years since 1886 have seen postage reduced to two cents for one-ounce letters, and the postoffice department increased to nearly 75,000 postmasters and $92,000,000 expenditures. What it will be ten years hence, especially if the government should establish telegraph or telephone offices in connection with the postal department, he declares that no man can estimate.

The defects of the postal system do not appear in the work of the subordinates of the department, for as Judge Clark declares, where the department immediately touches the people it is usually regular and irreproachable; and, besides, he says, "there is no department or organization working a large force of men, scattered widely apart, which shows a smaller percentage of defalcations or derelictions in duty." The defects, our author asserts, appear in the overcharges paid to the railroads for transportation and the neglect of the government to adopt the telegraph and telephone as a postoffice betterment or facility. Then follows, as the principal part of the argument, several paragraphs devoted to a consideration of the rates charged for hauling mail and express matter, respectively, and also comparisons between mail and freight transportation rates, from which the writer concludes that the government is paying too much for the service. The solution of the difficulty that he proposes is for the government to build and operate its own mail cars and pay the railroads for hauling them. He believes that the plan would result in such a saving that letter postage could be reduced to one cent and that reductions could also be made on other classes of mail matter.

The last two paragraphs of Judge Clark's article are devoted to a brief argument in favor of the government establishing postal telephone and telegraph offices, upon the double score of convenience and economy. As his contribution to the subject is to be continued, it is presumed that in the next chapter he will consider that branch of the question more particularly.

Judge Clark has given much thought to the matters treated of in his article, and has written papers that have attracted a great deal of attention. We cannot dismiss the subject, however, without adverting to the fact that one of the ablest editors in North Carolina has argued time and again that the mails would be transported more economically and the public be served more cheaply and more satisfactorily if the postal business were handled by private parties or by corporations, as the railroad and express business is conducted. As to the government owning and operating the electrical wires as a part of the mail service, we are sure that our journalistic friend would scoff at the idea. But men differ; and it is well that they do, for life would be a monotonous existence if all men thought alike.

A SPLENDID PAPER.

A copy of the Special Seaboard Air-Line Supplement to the Manufacturers Record has been placed upon the editor's table. It consists of forty pages of the usual size of the Record, about one-half of which are filled with good reading and the rest with attractive advertisements. As to the reading matter, it is interstingly written and packed full of valuable information in regard to a large section of the south-eastern States. It is singularly devoid of illustration when there is so much in the cities and country described that would appear to good advantage in cuts, the compilers evidently preferring to use their space with matter that appeals rather to the man with an eye to business than to him with an eye for the beautiful. Not that the paper is not beautiful, for it is as attractive as the typographer's and pressman's arts can make it. There is not a dull page in the entire forty. Among the subjects treated are the industrial, agricultural and home attractions of the section traversed by the Seaboard Air-Line, which covers more things than one man could think of in a day, employing the talents of a number of the best informed men and ablest writers of descriptive articles in the South. It is a publication that cannot fail to do good to the section it is intended to benefit.

Mr. J. J. Jenkins, sheriff of Chatham county, called on The Tribune Monday and said that Mr. J. E. Bryan, representative from Chatham, was mistaken in supposing that he had attempted to prevent horse trading by persons not engaging in the traffic as a business. He says that, to a person who applied to him for information, he said that the revenue act taxed persons who made horse trading for profit their business. If Mr. Jenkins had been thoughtful enough to say as much in his letter last Saturday, he would have been set right before the public at once.

A correspondent at La Grange writes to correct a misapprehension in regard to the result of the election in that town last week. Having seen the statement in the Wilmington papers that the town went Democratic, he writes that the Republicans carried the town, electing G. L. Taylor mayor, under the effective leadership of John Fields, Jr., a well known Republican of Lenoir county. Of course it was a surprise to everybody, but there is no use of denying the fact that the Republicans have carried a town that has been Democratic for many years.

The New Bern Journal may take the cake as the most persistent dodger within the range of The Tribune's acquaintance. It has wired in and out, wriggled about and twisted itself into all sorts of contortions to avoid answering a little question. The Tribune will not insist further upon a reply, because it knows that the Journal will never answer; but it would like to see the Journal print the question in its editorial columns. If it will do that, all will be forgiven.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

A Very Attractive Programme Prepared for Its Celebration.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., May 10.—The various committees having in charge the grand celebration to be held here May 20th, 21st, and 22d, have about completed their work, and given out a very attractive programme for the three days' event—all in the glory of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Ten thousand visitors are expected on the first day, and the features for the brace following will likely hold many of that number.

Charlotte will be happy to have a full representation from the State Capital within her borders to aid in the patriotic hurrahs for the memorable document.

The election of Mr. Springs as Mayor, and his support by a solid Republican vote has caused heart-burnings among certain Republican office-seekers who gave their support to Weddington, the Democratic primary nominee. Among the latter was the prominent applicant for the Charlotte postmastership—Mr. Mullen. Knowing as he did, that the Republicans were for Mr. Springs, whose liberal and progressive ideas are more in keeping with the party's principles, Mullen antagonized him, and thereby allied himself with an outspoken enemy. This will now confront this gentleman, and no doubt will be the cause of his being denied that very large-sized piece of pie for which his mouth has lavishly watered. If there be anything in party fealty, he has committed a wrong, and should, like a bad boy, be denied the "desert" and relegated to the probationer's corner, on trial, for the interim between elections.

In addition to the attractions of fete days (20, 21 and 22) Charlotte will have the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church to meet here. This body is composed of about four hundred representative men from all parts of the South. So popular has the city become for these gatherings that the people have determined to perpetuate her glory by opening their doors to visitors and making their homes as hospitable as possible.

The three leading hotels here had one hundred and fourteen travelling men registered yesterday. They flee to the Meeca for Sunday pleasures, but let it not be written that it is because of any "blind tiger." Charlotte is too Calvinized for that.

HONORING DEAD HEROES

Memorial Day Celebration in Raleigh a Success.

A HOST OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATE

DECORATIONS AT METROPOLITAN HALL WERE INTERESTING.

Some of the Most Notable Features—Col. Bennett's Address on "The Private Soldier of North Carolina"—Exercises at the Cemetery.

All honor to the noble heroes who sacrificed their fortunes and lives in defense of beloved "Dixie" in the trying days of the sixties! and right royally were they honored yesterday by the patriotic people of Raleigh and vicinity.

The Tribune's forecast of the Memorial Day celebration as published in Sunday morning's issue was carried out yesterday afternoon almost to the letter and the exercises proved highly enjoyable. The only incident to mar or rather "dampen" the pleasure of the event being the rain which fell quite freely for several minutes while the exercises at the cemetery were in progress.

All the forenoon yesterday a band of noble ladies assisted by a number of patriotic and public spirited gentlemen were busy decorating Metropolitan Hall for the occasion and when the people assembled at 2:30 o'clock to hear Col. Bennett's oration and other features of the celebration, they were greeted by quite a pretty creation in the way of floral and other decorations.

The stage and adjoining opera boxes were adorned with tastefully arranged cut flowers and draped with flags with here and there the likeness of a hero of the Confederate army, resting upon an easel or suspended on the walls. These decorations, the distinguished citizens occupying the platform and the large audience of citizens and veterans in the hall were an impressive object lesson, a convincing testimonial to the enthusiasm of the people for the perpetuation of the sacred memories of the deeds of Confederate soldiers.

One of the most noticeable pictures among the decorations was an oil painting, bust size of Private Henry Lawson Wyatt, who fell on the famous battlefield of Bethel in 1862. He was the first soldier killed in line of battle during the war and was a member of the famous battalion led by Col. D. H. Hill. About the picture was draped the Confederate flag used by the company in that battle and it was pierced with many bullet holes.

Above this was suspended a likeness of Gen. Robt. E. Lee and near the picture were suspended two flags of interest. One was the L. O'B. camp flag and the other was a flag that was carried over the remains of Jefferson Davis when his remains lay in state here several years ago.

It was 3 o'clock when the exercises began. Among the distinguished citizens who occupied seats on the rostrum with the orator were Goverpor Russell, Secretary of State Cyrus Thompson, State Auditor Hal Ayer, State Senator Ramsey, General Rosser and the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Weston.

A popular air by the band was the first feature of the exercises. Chief Marshal W. C. Stronach, master of ceremonies, announced a dirge which was rendered by a selected choir comprising the following talented singers: Miss Susie Clark, Miss Lucie Battle, Miss Nannie B. Jones, Miss Maud Merrimon, Mrs. Hamilton and Misses Young, Overton, Primrose and Ashe. The selection was exquisitely rendered.

An appropriate and comprehensive prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Weston.

Another selection, "How Sleep the Brave," was sung by the choir and then followed the reading of a poem of exceptional merit, written by Mrs. Girard Wingate, of Baltimore. The poem was rendered with excellent expression by Col. Saunders.

Mr. W. C. Stronach in a fitting manner and well chosen words introduced the orator of the day, Hon. R. T. Bennett, of Wadesboro, who began at once a most eloquent and appropriate oration, the subject of which was "The Private Soldier of North Carolina." Col. Bennett was colonel of the 14th North Carolina Volunteers, and nine veteran members of his regiment occupied seats immediately in front of the speaker.

Col. Bennett seemed to gather inspiration from his environments and his oration was liberally punctuated with cheers. The following is the full text:

Colonel Bennett's Oration.

Ladies of the Memorial Association—My Countrymen:

Every people has its heroes—of these heroes some are enshrined as champions of human liberty.

There are many elevations between the level of the plain and the height of Parnassus.

From the outbreak of the war between the Government and the Confederate States until Palm Sunday in 1865, when the unpowerful regiments of the army of Northern Virginia lowered their banners and dispersed to find ruined homes and a country girded with sackcloth and sprinkled with ashes the United States employed 1,700 regiments of infantry, 270 regiments of cavalry and 900 batteries of artillery, an estimated total in excess of two million six hundred thousand men. Against this force the Confederacy opposed a total of all arms of the service computed at six hundred thousand men. Of these, North Carolina organized and furnished the Confederacy more than sixty regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry and three regiments of artillery, besides a half score of battalions and other commands. The force so furnished is placed by thoughtful accurate and painstaking men at 115,000. It is impossible in the present ill assorted state of our information to give the exact number of these soldiers.

Amidst the inspiring surroundings of this place, this time and occasion we reverently assume the task of doing some measure of justice to the private soldier whom North Carolina under a deep sense of the appalling conflict at hand and a deeper sense of duty to her neighbors, herself and the right summoned to her standards, forwarded with her blessing and now after the pierce pang of battle is past in spite of humiliation, poverty and anguish, honors and loves from the deep bottom of her great motherly heart.

It is fitting that we should call the roll of these men, that we should inquire why so many of them have not come back from the direction in which their faces were so resolutely set; why they linger on the homeward march; in what ditch they perished; in what tempestuous onset of battle they went down to death.

The sons and grandsons, the daughters and grand daughters of these citizen soldiers should come together at stated periods; now or in the autumn after the vintage is over and the declining year is hastening to its close and rehearse their services, their sacrifices, their valorous actions, their sense of duty, their patient obedience and their humble faith in God. Human courage has wrought trophies on every considerable theatre of its actions.

The four years of war were punctuated by 2,265 conflicts, counting great and small of every sort, including 625 considerable fights and 330 battles.

Into these trials of strength the soldiers of North Carolina clove their way with sword and bayonet, with gun and cannon, and came off with good report.

The people of those Southern States which were completely identified with the Confederacy during the late war possessed many characteristics in common, descended as they were, from ancestors who sprang from the Anglo-Saxon nurseries, they inherited the same laws, the same literature, the same traditions of civil and political liberty and a like inborn sense of religion. Their persuits bore a striking similitude the South over. Agriculture was their chiefest vocation. It sustained a more unusually large proportion to all other engagements of the population. They were a pure-bred people. Local influences gave some variety and coloring here and there. North Carolina from the earliest days of its tutelage had been conservative.

In the period immediately preceding the war of the colonies against Great Britain, North Carolina behaved with much reserve. She positively refused for a time to adopt the articles of Confederation, and Botta, who has written the most instructive history of the war of independence, says she was often excepted from the orders in council, which the Government of Great Britain denounced against the other colonies.

In this particular, North Carolina in sentiment shared the attitude of New York more nearly than any other colony.

Unaffectedly modest the State has lost beyond reparation in divers ways. She has but recently awakened under the importunities of her patriotic women to the combined duty and advantage of monuments to her uncounted dead.

The French are perhaps the most civilized people in Europe. In France no unselfish and meritorious act of public service whether done by artisan or caste fails to command expressive recognition in brass or stone or canvas. There is an unpretending marble shaft in one of the Northwestern States erected to the memory of a school boy who at the early age of 12 died under the lash rather than tell an untruth.

The people of North Carolina while liable like others to bursts of vehement impatience in their normal moods, delight to see justice clothed in orderly forms unstained by precipitation or suspicion of perversion advancing to its ends with the majesty of law without unseemly haste providing things honest in the sight of all men.

Some men have rendered such transcendent and brilliant services that the genius of history in compassion upon the multitude has shadowed their performance. The philosopher in dealing with causes would be greatly amiss if he omitted to reckon with impulses which drive our race to explore now its origin then the advances of our people from one stage of development to another, culminating in the most careful scrutiny into individual character and genealogy.

The youth, manhood and age who in 1861 in a steady column of march presented themselves representatives of every house, household and altar in our State, were born in these surroundings amidst these traditions. They were brought up on the nurture and admonition of the Lord. They had a well-grounded faith in our precious Creator and in his word, "Their good limbs were grown in North Carolina."

Cromwell, writing after one of the reverses which befel the arms of the Parliament early in the struggle with the King, said: "We need men of religion to fight with men of honor."

Receiving at the hands of the proper officials their company and regimental assignments, these men selected by their free votes their captains, lieutenants and ensigns, these were their neighbors and equals at home, capable men worthy of the trust and confidence of the companies and their company officers in turn those by their votes the colonels lieutenant colonels and majors of the regiments. The field officers of the ten regiments known as State troops were appointive and were commissioned by the Governor at the beginning of their service. And now these companies and regiments began the exercises and duties in camp, on guard and on the march, which at length hardened them into veterans and rendered them among the toughest soldiers who ever did battle in any cause. The men proved obedient to discipline and orders. Company and regimental government was more due to the personal influence and example of the officers and non-commissioned officers to the reciprocal esteem of private soldiers and their immediate superiors in rank for each other than to "the articles of war" and to the army regulations.

"The greater the fool, the better the soldier," has been ascribed to the Duke of Wellington. It is a perverse saying contradicted by the experience of our war.

I heard a venerable man caution a youth who was given to indiscretions against the first wrong steps in life.

Never were soldiers more helped by fortune in their first hostile meeting with the enemy than was the first regiment of North Carolina in its baptism of blood at Bethel. You have commemorated in deep letters cut away down into the stone body of the monument which stands sentinel by day and by night at the west gate of your beautiful Capitol square, the courage and daring of this command on that day. In a public building overlooking the same square is a presentment of the youth who perished there. His name I am forbidden to utter today in these exercises, as thousands of others equally brave, equally deserving to be named here, might challenge the record as incomplete, since it spoke less than the whole truth. Bethel was the private soldiers' fight and victory. In the years of war which followed this splendid exhibition of bravery the soldiers of North Carolina acquitted themselves in noble fashion and achieved imperishable renown.

Good tempered and calm they were; self-restrained, obedient to those in authority; not given to complaining; not exacting of those who were set over them. They fought well. Meanwhile they were perfected in all the requirements of the service.

They attained precision of movement, rapidity in covering ground, capacity to endure fatigue and an excellence in sustaining long marches, which was the admiration of the army.

The greatest accomplishment in soldiers next to courage is a high po[wer] of locomotion.

"When Alexander the Great co[m]pained of his illustrious master having exposed philosophy to knowledge of the vulgar he utter[ed] sentiment common to antiquity and complete unison onset of battle they went down to age."

The murmuring multitude have ing a hundred years invaded the main of exculsive rights. Exclusion doomed; the people have conquer Education which in its complete lysis is the knowledge of the wor past; its storied past; the achieve and resources of its civilization advances and receptions; its tous climb is now as completely the b right of the citizen as is pers security, personal liberty and pri property.

To the full and equal participation the people of our State in all the ri and privileges which constitution statutes assure to the citizens is due a measure the unanimous decision 1861 to make common cause with south and the heroic determinat with which that decision was uphel

When the true and faithful acc of the war is written, there will be corded to the private soldiers of N Carolina a full share of every endur virtue, great quality, persistent co age, which has distinguished sol since history emerged from fable.

The limitation imposed upon us the proprieties of this occasion will be overstepped.

If we say these soldiers rose to th highest and most honorable estate, haps in the campaign which began the tangled forest near the Rapidan the early days of May, 1864. The s breath of the wind came up from t deserted chambers of the South. soldiers, by their experience and so sense, penetrated through all disgui all strategy; they knew the supre moment has come; that supreme m men with all its agony and strain drawn out full three months. N was the peril of an army more co stant; never marched, nor fought, slept, nor hungered, nor prayed men arms to whom disaster might pro more irreparable. The private soldi were conscious of all this while it passing.

Never did the rank and file of army hold a heavier share in the a ieties the fearful looking for of th commanders.

There are occasions in the xperien of regiments, brigades, and arm then they rise superior to themsel when the enemy astounded by th audacity stand at attention and pl plaud the oncoming host.

In that epic campaign Gideon, Sam son, Barak and David were outdone.

Once in the supreme crisis of a gre battle, when the ground trembled li a heated oven and the battalion be tated, a private soldier of well-earne renowned appealed to them to go fo ward and strike home for their caus Persisting in his appeal he said: "Th that love God go forward."

Every human virtue was repeate during that struggle. The glimpse me cifully given us of the Chevalier Bay ard, constituting the rear guard of h army, done to death by a great stone urging his squire to take care of h life for the morrow, receiving the la rites of our holy religion at the hand of his courier, was equalled and equa led by ragged North Carolina private

The zeal which impelled the men of the crusades in their mission to redeem the holy sepulchre was not more fier than the divine intoxication which moved the spirit of our soldiery.

If, in the midst of war, these me wrought well, how shall we portra them since peace, troubled peace, cam back to our distracted State?

In every tumultuous assembly the have demanded the regular order, and striven to repair the ravages inflicte by the cruel surgery of war. The band of patriots who made the first resistance to that construction of the Constitution of the United States and the laws thereunder which would exalt the powers of the general government and restrain the powers of the State, understood well what was involved in the issue upon this issue, and upon the unseen foundation beneath it the war was fought. We lost.

Philosophers do not repine over the inevitable. They are content after acting well their parts to submit to the will of God.

When the Governor of Mississipi was arrested in the executive office on a warrant issued by a United States commissioner, who held his appointment at the hands of a Federal judge the revolution was complete.

Charles Dickens, in one those pathetic creations in the domain of romance, the delight of his contemporaries and the admiration of this age, represents the early Christians as escaping from their persecutors into the catacombs of Rome, their hiding place having been discovered the cruel soldiery murdered the fathers and mothers in the presence of their children, who, in transports of feeling, rush towards the murderers cryies aloud: We are Christians.

Those of us, who, in our very heart, believed in the justice of cause for which our comrades, less fortunate but more happy than ourselves, perished though abandoned by hope, are Confederates still.

The memory of these days grows more tender year upon year.

My countrymen, save the scraps, gather up the fragments that nothing be lost.

The address concluded, the throng of people repaired to the street where a procession was formed and the line of march toward the Confederate cemetery was taken up. Minute guns were fired and as the Governor's Guard passed the Confederate monument in the Capitol square a salute was fired. At the city cemetery the procession stopped to get the remains of Lieut. Reid, who had been exhumed from his grave to be re-interred in the Confederate graveyard.

At the Confederate cemetery the exercises were very much interfered with by the rain, but the funeral service over Lieut. Reid was carried out. The school children sang quite sweetly "Bivonac of the Dead," and a hurried benediction was pronounced. The rain was already falling freely. The beautiful poem written by Mrs. Mahler of this city, as published in Sunday's Tribune, was not read on account of the interference of the rain.

Quite a List of Postmasters.

Washington, May 10.—Fourth-class postmasters appointed today: W. A. Cagle, Big Lick, Stanly county, vice J. W. Efired removed; W. R. Jordan, Derita, Mecklenburg county, vice W. S. Allison removed; C. M. Parker, Mendenhall, Hertford county, vice C. W. Parker removed; E. H. Morris, Mocksville, Davie county, vice J. E. Austin removed; Albert Crissman, Siloam, Surry county, vice R. N. Marion removed; J. H. Beaman, Snow Hill, Green county, vice Laura A. Sugg removed; Sarah Belvins, Springfield, Wilkes county, vice R. A. Long resigned; B. W. Snow, Venable, Surry county, vice R. T. Venable removed; A. B. Kraabel, Clifford, Rutherford county, vice O. L. Bowen resigned; Randolph Holding, Ransom, Beaufort county, vice N. C. Herring resigned.

CAPITAL CLUB HOUSE

Detailed Plans and Specifications Have Been Received.

CONTRACTORS' BIDS NOW IN ORDER

IT WILL BE SUMPTUOUSLY EQUIPPED THROUGHOUT.

Red Pressed Brick With Brown Stone Trimmings Will be Used—Three Stories and Basement—Contract Will be Awarded in June.

Plans and specifiactions in detail for the splendid new club house to be erected by the Capital Club of this city have been received by Dr. Everitt, of the building committee, and sealed bids from contractors are to be in not later than June 1st at noon. The contract is to be awarded very soon thereafter and the work of construction is to begin immediately. Hence there is every indication that Raleigh is soon to be adorned by the handsomest "club house" to be found in any city of the State, and excelled by few in the South.

As has been heretofore stated in the columns of The Tribune thep lans were drafted by Messrs Earle & Fisher and Geo. C. Holcott, associate architects, of Worchester, Mass., who will supervise the erection of the building.

The club house is to be three-stories and a basement, 70x67 feet, and the Martin and Salisbury streets' fronts are to be of red pressed brick, with brown stone trimmings. There will be a uniquely designed wrought iron balcony on the second story of the Martin street front. The roof is to be of standard slating. All windows are to be fitted up with plate glass.

American Italian marble is to be used for the steps in the main entrance and the floors of the entrance corridor and all toilet rooms are to be of Roman mosaics. A spacious winding stairway will lead from the basement up through every floor of the building and there will also be a steam elevator, making the various floors of doubly easy access.

The basement is to be equipped with kitchen restaurant, wine closet, bar-room, boiler and other apartments. The street floor will be devoted to offices for renting purposes. It is on this floor that the marble entrance will be constructed and the grand stairway will begin its winding ascent to the club apartments on the floors above.

The next floor will be devoted exclusively to club purposes. There will be the parlor, reading room, billiard room, card rooms, and dining apartments. Lifts or dumb waiter service will connect the dining apartments, or rather the serving pantry, with the kitchen on the basement floor. Besides the large dining room there are to be two private dining rooms connected with the main room by doors and all will be fitted up in a manner worthy of the elite club by whom they are to be occupied. Indeed all the apartments on this floor are to be finished and furnished most luxuriously, presenting a stately, yet home-like appearance.

There are to be lofty corridors and they and all the apartments are to be finished with wainscotting and other hard wood trimmings of the best North Carolina pine. The floors are to be of 5x2½ rift-sawed Georgia pine, which is to be given the highest possible polish. These floors are to be laid on a bedding of asbestos paper and deadening felt, the latter on the upper floors and the former for the offices on this street floor.

The third floor, or rather fourth, counting the basement, is to be devoted to ball-room purposes. The ball-room proper is to be about 41x33 feet, and the arrangement is to be such as to have only dancers on the floor. Spectators will bep rovided seats in two roomy alcoves and a gallery above.

A convenient feature on this floor is the arrangement of the dressing apartments. From the vestibule about the stairway and elevator landing there are doors on the right and left, leading respectively into the ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms, which are to be fitted up with every modern convenience.

In an alcove in one end of the ball-room will be constructed a platform for the musicians. The floor will be highly polished and indeed the plans and finish throughout will be of a character especially adapted to the convenience of club-men and their guests.

As stated above the bids for the erection of the club house are to be in by June 1st, and all are to be accompanied by certified checks for $250 and the successful bidder will be required to give a giltedged bond in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful fulfilment of the contract specafiations. The contract which is to be used will be what is known as "uniform contract," adopted by the joint committee of the American Institute of Architects National Association of Builders.

The special building committee having in charge the matters pertaining to the erection of this magnificent club house comprises the following clubmen: Col. A. B. Andrews, Dr. D. E. Everitt, Mr. M. T. Leach, Mr. Fab. H. Busbee, Mr. B. S. Jerman and Mr. L. A. Mahler.

GEN. ROSSER'S TALK.

The Wonderful Magniscope—A New Programme for Tonight.

Those who were so fortunate as to hear Maj. Gen. Thos. L. Rosser, of the army of Northern Virginia, at Metropolitan Hall last night certainly went away knowing more about the history of the civil war than they did before. Gen. Rosser has made the conflict between the States a study of thirty years and there is not a better posted man on this subject in the country. Not only was his talk a treat, but the living pictures as portrayed by the magniscope, Edison's wonderful invention, were more than worth the small admission fee. It is to be regretted that so few went to hear him, for the reason that he is not exhibiting and lecturing to make money for himself, but to aid the Southern Battle Abbey fund, an enterprise that ought to appeal strongly to all friends of the lost cause. Half of the proceeds of the exhibition here go to the fund, the other half being for the benefit of the local camp of Confederate veterans. A matinee will be given at 3:30 this afternoon and another performance tonight.

GRAND RALLY.

Mr. Primrose Spoke—About $300 Raised for the Church Sunday.

The grand rally at Metropolitan Hall Sunday afternoon to raise funds to complete St. Paul's A. M. E. church was in every respect a success. The attendance was large and the music furnished by the choir was very good indeed. Rev. R. H. W. Leak, the pastor, read a passage of scripture, made a brief talk and then called on Mr. W. S. Primrose. Mr. Primrose said that the people of Raleigh were interested in the church and hoped to see it completed at an early date. It has been a long time in the course of erection, but it is in your power to finish the building.

J. D. Boushall, J. N. Holding, C. C. McDonald and W. S. Primrose received the offering. It is a pleasure to state that the total amount raised Sunday was about $300 for the building fund.

County Officers Entertained.

Quite an elegant little reception was that at the Fayetteville street home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. L. Harris last night, tendered his excellency Governor Russell and the county officers.

Mr. Harris referred to the event as an informal gathering by himself as county attorney complimentary to the county officers. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were assisted in the entertainment of the guests by their charming daughter, Miss Margaret, and her fascinating friend, Miss Margerie Taylor.

Those present were: Governor Russell, Mr. Joe E. Alexander, Commissioners J. B. Hill and W. H. Chamble, Register of Deeds J. J. Rogers, Clerk of Superior Court D. H. Young, Sheriff H. T. Jones and Treasurer H. H. Knight.

Will Not Hang.

Governor Russell yesterday commuted the death sentence against the negro Bobo, at New Bern, to life imprisonment. It will be remembered that Bobo was to have been hung May 14th for the killing of another negro named Washington during the New Bern Fair. The official announcement of the commutation has not been made and will not be until today. Hence the reasons for the action of his excellency do not yet appear.

A Billion

Narwalk, Ohio, May 10—Charles B. Walker, a former engineer on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad, now a resident of this city, lays claim through his mother as an heir to the vast estate of Robert Edwards, whose vast estate leased over 100 years ago to certain parties for 99 years. The most of the estate lies in the heart of New York city, and also includes valuable lands in Ohio near Cincinnati, over 1,000 acres along the Hudson river and a great part of the cities of Troy, New York, and of Jersey City.

Mr. Walker has been for a year or more looking up evidence as to his heirship, and the chain of evidence is now so complete that he has the utmost confidence in his ability to prove his claim to the vast estate.

The estate for which the heirs are contending is valued at from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. There are said to be twenty-four heirs and rightful owners to this vast estate, among whom are Mrs. Walker, and among others is Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme court.

The claim rests on the fact that Robert Edwards, by grant from King George I., acquired 86 acres of land fronting on the battery in New York city, and extending on what is now Broadway. The heirs say that the town of Aberdeen, in Ohio, near Cincinnati, also belongs to the estate, and that over 1,000 acres of land along the Hudson river and a great part of the cities of Jersey City and Troy, N. Y., belong to it also.

In 1770 Robert Edwards leased this land to the English government, and soon afterward died. His nehpew and namesake succeeded to the estate. This second Robert Edwards during the revolutionary war made a second lease of the New York property to the English government for ninety years. The leases have expired, and the heirs now claim that the property should revert back to them.

Mrs. Walker holds in her possession a copy of the original lease, which is an ancient and singular looking document. The lease was made by Robert Edwards to Aaron Burr and John and Robert Cruger. The lease conveys eighty-six acres of land for ninety-nine years, the terms being for £1,000 ing. The document was made out May 28 1778. The witnesses are Robert Nelson, L. C. Reynolds and David Jackson. The lease was proved before John Watson, Sr., New York district, May 28, 1778.

The land in question in New York is now partly occupied by the Vanderbilts for their elevated railways, offices and other buildings.

There are certain heirs in Connecticut who are being sought.

A Democrat for Minister to China.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Much to the consternation and disgust of Republican aspirants for foreign appointments, Mr. Rockhill, assistant secretary of state under Cleveland's administration, it is sad today, will be sent as minister to China. Rockhill has spent many years in China in the diplomatic service. He was a secretary at Pekin and a charge d'affaires there. He is the only American in the United States at all eligible for the Chinese mission who knows the Chinese language. He is well acquainted at the Chinese court.

Died Aged One Hundred and Six.

Lansingburg, N. Y., May 10.—Joseph King, who celebrated his 106th birthday anniversary at his home in this village Wednesday, died this morning. He was born on Peebles Island, south of Waterford, on the Hudson, May 5th, 1791. His father was an officer in the army which was brought from France by General LaFayette, to aid in securing the independence of the American colonies.

Just For a Smile.

It's queer how few people, ere work is performed,
A worthy suggestion will make;
And how many will go
To great trouble to show
The point where you make your mistake. —Washington Star.

When you listen to her singing,
You haven't any choice
But to think she must be sawing
The timbre of her voice.
—Puck.

"Build not your house on sand," we're told;
That doesn't seem to fit;
We know the most successful ones
Are founded upon grit.
—Brooklyn Life.

Languid Mamma: "Celestine, who was that ill-bred child with you and the baby on the walk this morning?"
The Maid: "Your eldest, madame."—Chicago Journal.

THE NEW CYCLE DEPARTMENT.

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO KNOW THE

"STANLEY,"

A representative $100.00 Bicycle for **$50.00.** The best wheel on earth for the price.

We are now Selling Agents, and it is no trouble whatever, and will quite likely prove profitable to you to enquire into the merits of these wheels.

The department is under the management of Mr. Will. A. Wynne, the Champion Fancy and Trick rider of the world. It takes the best of wheels to hold him. His reputation as a judge of a wheel is well established. He rides a **Stanley.**

Ladies taught to ride free of cost.

SHIRT WAISTS

The second week of Shirt Waist selling' all Reserve Stock brought out now and placed on sale. This is the last lot we will have this season, and better bargains in Shirt Waists, Raleigh has never known.

LOT 1—50 and 75c Waists, made from fine Lawn and Percale, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, to go at **45c.**

LOT 2—Made of fine Muslins and Dimities, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, worth 75 to $1 00, reduced to **69c.**

LOT 3—Grass Linen Batiste and Figured Lawn Waists reduced from $1 25 and $1.50, for quick selling, to **89c.**

LOT 4—Beautiful Swell Styles, Lappett Mulls, Organdies and printed Lawns Detachable White Collars and Cuffs, were $1.50 to $2 50, clearing price. **98c.**

Another Week of Negligee Shirt Selling.

Step liv ly gentlemen, this is your last chance. Stock of 49c. Shirts nearly closed on Saturday and Saturday night, the balance left will be cleared this wee s at **29c.**

INTRODUCTION SALE OF LADIES' OXFORD TIES.

New Styles, New Patterns, New Colors, New Lasts. Our knowledge of Shoe buying, where to buy, and buying in large quantities puts us on the ground floor for prices. The people of the city expect great things of us, and we cannot afford to disappoint them. Owing to changes in business, one of the largest manufacturers in this country had to 'clear out" all stock on hand. Our ready cash bought advantageously, and here is how the Raleigh public gets the benefit of special prices.

$1.00 and $1.25 Ladies' Kid Oxford, Coin Toe, Patent Leather Tips, new fresh Styles, **75c.**

$2 00 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, Turn & McKay sewed, **$1.25c.**

$2.50 Oxfords and Strap Ties, all new shapes and tocs thoroughly solid, just received from the factory. **$1.50.**

$3.00 and $3.50 Ladies' Oxfords in Fancy Colors, Ox-blood, Chocolate and Tans. You should see them, they are beauties, **$1.98.**

Big Job Lot of Children's Shoes.—Many kinds, all good qualities, regular custom made, Black and Colors, not all sizes of all kinds, but every size in some kind, for Infants, Children and Misses. Prices all the way from **25c to $1.00.**

One Case Striped Grass Linens—To go on sale Monday morning at 9 o'clock prompt. Further discription is unnecessary. To appreciate this bargain the goods must be seen If interested, be ready and on time; they will not las long, price, **3 1-2c.**

Ladies' White Kid Belts, **10c.**

New Embroideries, Laces, Fans and Gloves just received.

Sherwood Higgs Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

COLLEGE GIRLS' GRIEVANCE

SAY THEY WERE INSULTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF CORNELL.

When He Broke Into Their Meeting They Made Him a Prisoner and Forced Him to Hear the Story of Their Wrongs.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 10.—A series of quarrels between President Schuman and the co-eds at Cornell has just culminated in what the women term an open insult delivered to two hundred of them at a mass meeting in Sage college. Last night the women met to take some formal action on the alleged mismanagement of Sage college and the enforced resignation of Mrs. Ellen Kelly Hooker, its principal. President Schuman, it is said, suddenly burst upon the meeting unawares and offered insulting remarks to the complainants. He told them that if they did not like the management of Sage college he would be glad to have them get out and he could fill their places with men. Several women from the law school were present, and for a few moments they had it hot and heavy with Dr. Schuman. They told him that in the past their complaints had been ignored and now they proposed to make him hear them. It has even been rumored that the ladies did violence to his person, seating him by force upon a piano stool and standing on both sides of him like sentinels to prevent his escape before they had finished what they had to say to him. Meanwhile it is alleged that the doctor of philosophy made grimaces that were more or less unbecoming and expressive of contempt and took out his watch to time the Portias while they spoke. They did not hesitate to call him monster and wretch. They said he had never done anything but insult the Cornell women and that they were tired of it. There were so many other grievances against the president that a mass meeting was called again tomorrow.

BELL COMPANY SUSTAINED.

Suit of Long Standing Decided by the Supreme Court.

Washington, May 10.—The long pending and important suit of the Bell Telephone Company against the United States was decided today by the Supreme Court adversely to the Government.

The Bell Company bought the Berliner claim in 1877 and obtained a patent on it in 1891.

Delivering the opinion of the court, Mr. Justice Brewer states that the Government based its suit for cancellation upon the grounds that the delay of thirteen years in the issue of the patent was under the conditions, unlawful and fraudulent; that the claim for a patent was covered by a patent previously issued to Berliner in 1880, that the patent issued was not for the invention described in the application, and that the invention for which a patent was issued was barred by previous use for more than twenty years. In a suit of this kind, like a suit to cancel a land patent, a Government must establish its grounds by clear and satisfactory evidence.

Upon the record submitted the court held that there was no evidence that there was any corruption or undue influence used by the patent office officials or employees to hinder the consideration of the Berliner application or the issue of the patents thereon.

Second. That there is no testimony to show that the delay complained of was at the instance of the telegraph company or any of its officials.

Third. That whatever delay did occur was caused by the officials of the patent office, and the officers of the telephone company were in no wise responsible for it.

The decision is a very important one, affecting many independent telephone operations outside the Berliner patent.

THE LAND OF THE SKY.

News Items Wafted Down From the Mountain Metropolis.

Special to The Tribune.

Asheville, N. C., May 10.—In the language of the local politician, the result of the recent municipal election was a veritable "dog fall." All the majorities received by the different candidates were small, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, J. E. Rankin, being elected by only thirty-five votes. Samuel Kennedy, one of the Republican nominees for the office of Alderman, experienced an uncomfortably close call, he being elected by a majority of two votes. While the Republicans elected two of their Aldermanic nominees, W. M. Hill being Mr. Kennedy's associate, and the nominee for Treasurer, J. M. Heston, the party managers allege that had not the Democrats practiced fraud the entire Republican ticket would have been elected by good majorities. The Executive Committee has therefore decided to contest the election. The Democratic committee also cries fraud, and has given notice that the election of the Republican nominees will be contested. Several voters charged with having voted illegally, and in some instances the defendants have been bound over to court. Those arrested were Democrats.

Since his arrival here, among other appointments, U. S. Marshal, J. M. Milliken has apointed J. M. Bailey, of Marshall, to the position of office deputy, the salary paid this official being $1,500. Mr. Bailey is a brother-in-law of Senator Pritchard.

Marshal Milliken is fast making himself popular with all those who have occasion to come in contact with him.

Asheville has a first-class base-ball team this season, and the people here are manifesting much interest in the National game. The home team will play Chattanooga Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, on the local grounds.

Kenilworth Inn, the popular hotel just south of Asheville, will close next Tuesday morning for the summer, after a very successful season. Numerous improvements will be made upon the building and grounds, and the Inn will be re-opened next fall under the management of Messrs. Linsley and Kittredge, the present managers.

The congregation of Central M. E. church, South, contemplate the erection of a new church building that will cost $35,000. Some members of the congregation are inclined to favor the construction of a building designed after the plan of the new Methodist church at Greensboro.

Congressman Richmond Pearson is at his home, Richmond Hill, from Washington. The Congressman is graciously receiving all those who are hungering and thirsting after pie, and it is his intention to remain in the city throughout the week. Congressman Pearson has not been well for several days past.

Congressman Linney has been in the city on business. The indomitable Congressman expresses himself as unequivocally opposed to the civil service while here.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

MAY'S SECOND WEEK'S SURPRISES.

[Monday, May 10th, to Saturday May 15th.]

First: Special Surprise Sale

The entire balance of our imported Scotch, English, French and German Printed High Grade Cottons, Lappets, Balzerines, Etamines, Grenadines, &c., &c., including the highest grade printed cottons manufactured. These are now offered in this special sale at **25c** per yard—worth from 35c to 50c per yard.

SECOND: SPECIAL SURPRISE SALE

The entire balance of our High Grade Imported Pattern Dress Goods—this season's choicest Woolen Dress Fabrics, including highest Paris Silk and Wool novelties, the handsomest goods of the season's production—offered in this Special Sale at **99c** per yard—real values from $1.50 to $3.50 per yard.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

New Shoe Store!

SPECIAL SHOE BARGAINS

FOR THIS WEEK.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR

AT POPULAR PRICES.

$1.25 Black and Colored Oxford Ties at 75c.
Finer grades from $1.25 up.
$2.50 and $3.00 Russet and Ox-blood Shoes for men $1.98.
Finer grades from $2.25 up.
$1.00 Misses' Oxford Ties at 60c.
Don't fail to visit this great Shoe Sale.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. LEADER OF LOW PRICES, 130 Fayetteville Street

BE WISE

—AND—

INSPECT

—OUR NEW—

Spring Stock,

Prices Low.

Whiting Bros

RELEIGH N.C.

Cut Roses.

Carnations, etc.
Bouquets,
Floral Designs,
Palms,
Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113.

IMPORTANT

To Justices of the Peace and County Officers.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Manual of Law and Forms

Is now ready. This valuable book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, including the Laws of 1897. It is a Library of itself for Justices of the Peace and County Officers, and is indispensable. It contains all the Legal Forms, the Statutory Law, Marriage Ceremony. The Duties and Powers of Justices of Peace and County Offices and a Complete Fee Bill.

☞ In fact **The North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms** is the one book that every Magistrate and County Officer must have for properly conducting their office.

Price, by Mail, $2 00.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE FASHION'S VOTARIES

HOW MRS. GEORGE GOULD DRESSES—NEW IDEAS

As to Outfits—Rage for Purple—Teas of White and Gold—Our New York Letter.

Colors are running riot this season. Let us hope they will be dealt out to us in homeopathic doses. The new purple is as popular in New York as it is in London. Our women choose the softer tones, the tones that shade from a deep violet to a pale mauve. English women stick closely to the Royal Purple as the leading hue. This is out of compliment to the "record reign" of Queen Victoria. The men there are following suit, and socks and ties of the Royal color are in great demand.

This should be comparatively inoffensive, since ties are small and socks are little seen. Royal purple is a rather fascinating hue, and, I think, will "catch on" here also.

Our women who used to rush abroad for all their out-fits, have at last waked up to the fact that tailor and promenade costumes are much better made in New York, as well as being quite as cheap. It is the proper thing now to take one's outfit, snugly packed in one's steamer trunk. I have crossed the Atlantic six times and travelled extensively in Europe; and I should say that, for solid comfort combined with "good"

Handsome Roman blue gown with Norfolk jacket, for steamer wear.

Black serge Blazer costume held in at the waist and well stitched.

style, three or four cloth suits—the cloths of two weights—light and heavy—will answer every purpose of the traveller. With several silk waists, this will be all the dresses required from one end of Europe to the other.

Heretofore a great mistake has been made in taking big trunks loaded with silks and perishable frocks. It has been one of the things for which Europeans have gently ridiculed us. Better be severely dressed than run the risk of presenting an ostentatious appearance. "Those Americans are so rich they even carry gold in their teeth," the English say.

I used to explain that we were ahead

Tan Covert Dress for hard wear, with four button coat worn open or closed.

Nobby two button single breasted Eton, Suit silk lined and of Royal purple.

of them in dentistry, and that while they had their teeth plugged up with cement, our people wanted only the best money could buy, and that was gold. Gold is never seen in the teeth of the English; though I have yet to learn the reason why.

As an illustration of what I have just said as to one's travelling outfit, Mrs. George Gould, who sails Saturday for her annual trip abroad, has taken with her four of the handsomest tailor built frocks it would be possible to find in a fashionable woman's wardrobe.

The gown for wear on board ship is of a lovely shade of Roman blue, exquisite in texture. The bodice is Norfolk and has a yoke back and front, with two plaits well stitched on, with which a belt will be worn.

Another, which Mrs. Gould will don at the Jubilee festivities, is of the coarse hop sacking, now so fashionable, in a rich tone of purple. With this goes a short "nobby" two button single breasted Eton, beautifully cut and open at the throat. The whole suit is lined with a rustling silk in a lighter shade, the wearer appreciating the extreme comfort of a costume lined throughout with silk.

Two other suits are made with short coats, one of a blazer pattern and the other a stylish "four button," to be worn open or closed. The materials are a tan covert, for hard wear, and a handsome black serge.

Truly Mrs. Gould is to be envied.

High "teas of white and gold" are having a great vogue here. The china is white with gold decorations; gold colored flowers and gold colored ribbons are used; the ices may be yellow, the cake icings and trimmings of the same hue; and tall lamps with yellow shades throw a soft golden light.

The tea gowns are made in white and gold; and if the hostess has golden hair, (and when she has not she can easily get it in these days of peroxide of hydrogen) she will look like a fairy princess at a magic banquet.

The London papers have been making a fuss about the vulgarity of the display of wealth of the Bradley-Martins. As a matter of fact the Bradley-Martins themselves are quiet enough about their affairs. It is that gentle creature known as the "skate" reporter who "tips" the servants, gets the back stairs gossip as to the affairs of the household and adds the rest. All this comment is in bad taste, as their daughter, the Countess of Craven, is one of the English nobility; and the family moves in the most exclusive circles.

The Bradley-Martins first attracted notice in London in 1886 by a big electric lamp they had over the door of their palatial mansion in Park Lane near Oxford Street. Electric lighting was a novelty there then; and crowds used to go nightly to see the "headlight" of the Yankee millionaire.

But this English criticism of the family's private doings is absurd and unfair. It is just like John Bull, whose bull-headedness is often very "bully." He sees only from his own view point. An Englishman once said to me in his drawling way; "Evacuation day, evacuation, whatever does that mean?" "Why, sir," I answered, "that is the day we stepped on the lion's tail." But he did not see it.

Neither can he see the bad taste of his attacks on American families of wealth living quietly in London and minding their own business like the Bradley-Martins.

The beautiful gowns illustrated above were made by the National Cloak Co., West Twenty-third street, New York.

Toll-Gate Raiders Defiant.

Carlisle, Ky., May 8.—In defiance of two armed guards, which the owner, Mr. Baldwin, had placed on his gate at Oakland Mills, raiders tore it down for the second time last night and demolished the veranda and threatened to burn the house the next time toll was collected. The Blue Lick pole was removed Thursday night. Raiders also served a written notice on the grand jury, now in session here, to cease the investigation of the raids or the members would be shot from ambush. The situation is becoming alarming.

THE CITY OF OAKS

The Tribune's Directory of Matters of Interest About Raleigh.

The beautiful "City of Oaks," capital of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, was laid out from a piece of land purchased from Colonel Joel Lane, by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, on the 4th day of April, 1792. It is situated upon the rise that begins to mark the lower from the upper portion of the State, upon easy undulations, only three hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by lands in high state of cultivation, with a most equable climate, and withal presents as many attractions for all that constitutes a desirable home as any city upon the Atlantic slope.

While dacking in some of the advantages alike of the sea-coast and the mountain, it possesses many not common to either. No disease has ever appeared here in its most virulent form, and its rate of mortality is far below the average. Together with Aiken, S. C., Raleigh was recommended by a commission of army surgeons as a proper and suitable point for the establishment of a Government sanitarium.

The population of Raleigh has always been one of remarkable culture, chivalrous but conservative and law-abiding; and though the centre of all political excitement, and enjoying the utmost freedom of discussion and expression of opinion, it is its proud boast that it has never had a riot. "A beautiful and appropriate monument erected by the new to one of the most illustrious political martyrs of the old world, and by North Carolina to the author of the first attempt at colonization within her borders," Raleigh has always maintained an enviable reputation as the home of brave action and refined culture.

From a village of some four or five thousand in 1865, Raleigh has steadily grown into a respectable city of about eighteen thousand, including the population upon its outskirts not strictly within its sharply-defined limits. Its city government is of the best order, strictly but mildly enforced; it has an efficient system of street railway; a thorough and satisfactory water supply; a well equipped fire department; is beautifully lighted by electricity; has its main thoroughfares paved; has a well-conducted telephone system; is adorned with a number of magnificent public buildings and private residences; its population is employed by many and varied industries; has churches of all the leading denominations; its public and private school facilities are most excellent; its debt is small, and its credit is high. In a word, we have a city of which we speak with pride and to which we cordially invite the industrious and honest home-seeker.

Raleigh Police Census, 1896.

In the census taken by this department, the enumerators received and conscientiously followed instructions, putting the name of no one on their books who lived outside the corporate limits. This showed a population of 13,081. When we recall the fact that the corporate limits have not been extended since 1856, that a large number of our citizens who are essentially of the city, have built up homes just outside, that the increase by reason of establishment of factories and manufacturing plants is all on the outside, amounting in round numbers to not less than 4,500, we can reasonably claim a population incident to and being a part of our city of not less than 17,500 showing a gratifying increase since the census taken in 1890.

Street Directory.

The State Capitol is the meeting-point for the streets which divide the city on the Norh, South, East and West. Fayetteville and Halifax streets separate the city East and West, Fayetteville street running South and Halifax street running North. The other streets running North and South are in the following order:

East Side.	West Side.
Wilmington,	Salisbury,
Blount,	McDowell and Manly,
Person,	Dawson,
Bloodworth,	Harrington,
East,	West,
Swain and Haywood,	Saunders.

Newbern avenue and Hillsboro street separate the city North and South. From the Capitol, Newbern avenue runs East and Hillsboro street runs West. The other streets running East and West are as follows:

North Side.	South Side.
Edenton,	Morgan,
Jones,	Hargett,
Lane,	Martin,
North and Oakwood avenue,	Davie,
Johnson and Polk,	Cabarrus,
Peace,	Lenoir,
Firwood avenue,	South,
	Smithfield and Cannon.

The buildings are numbered on the Philadelphia plan, 100 to a block, beginning at the State Capitol.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics.

Number of counties, 96.
State area, 52,286 square miles.
Extreme length is 503¼ miles.
Extreme breadth is 187½ miles.
Number of electoral votes, 11.
Length of coast line is 314 miles.
Land surface, 48,666 square miles.
Water surface, 3,620 square miles.
Area Dismal Swamps, 150,000 acres.
Number of miles of railroad, 3,579.
Indian population (census 1890) 1,571.
Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
Total population (cesus 1890), 1,617,947.
Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.
White population (census 1890), 1,049,191.
Colored population (census 1890), 567,170.
Total water-power, 3,500,00 horse-power.
Western boundary—longitude 81 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds.
Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Fahrenheit.
The highest point is Mitchell Peak, 6,888 feet.
Average area of counties is 507 square miles.
Number of varieties of mineral discovered, 180.
Average summer temperature, 75 degrees Fahrenheit.
Average elevation of State above sea level is 640 feet.
Average mean annual temperature, 59 degrees Fahrenheit.
Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 950 square miles.
Number of towns with a population of over 2,000, 23.
Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 80 square miles.
Highest towns—Boone, 3,250 feet; Highlands, 4,000 feet.
Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent; usury forfeits interest.
Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.
Limit to State and county taxes, 66 2-3 cents. Limit to poll-tax, $2.
Highest point of Smoky mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,660 feet.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 76 degrees; Florence, Italy, 75 degrees.
Meau annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees; Florence, Italy, 59 degrees.
State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.
The highest point of Blue Ridge mountain in the State is Grandfather Mountain, 5,897 feet.
The average date of first killing frost is October 10, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.
The largest drainage area of the State is that of the Cape Fear river, aggregating over 8,000 square miles.
Asheville is 2,250 feet above sea level. Mean annual temperature, 54.20 degrees—summer, 71.70 degrees; winter, 38.02 degrees.
Mean annual rainfall at Raleigh, 48 inches; Florence, Italy, 27 inches. Altitude above sea level of Raleigh, 365 feet.
Position of Raleigh—State capitol—is latitude 35 degrees, 47 minutes; longitude, 78 degrees, 38 minutes, 5 seconds.
The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape. The General Assembly has power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.
Married women retain all their real and personal property, exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers for their work, are required.
Legislature, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session, 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Pay, $4.00 per day.
Homesteads are allowed to the amount of $1,000 value and personal property to the amount of $500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Raleigh Water Supply.

The Raleigh water works was constructed by the National Water Works Construction company, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1887, Mr. M. M. Moore, C. E., engineer in charge. The supply is taken from Walnut creek, two miles from the city. Water is pumped through the filters into the reservoir; from reservoir pumped to tower, on West Morgan street, holding 101,516 gallons.

There are 125 public fire-hydrants and twenty-five private fire hydrants, making 150, which gives ample fire protection.

Number and Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

12—S. W. corner Polk and East streets.
13—S. E. corner Johnson and Halifax streets.
14—S. W. corner of North and Person streets.
15—N. W. corner Edenton and East streets.
16—N. W. corner Polk and Blount streets.
21—N. E. corner Morgan and Blount streets.
23—N. W. corner Wilmington and Martin streets.
24—N. E. corner Davie and Bloodworth streets.
25—S. W. corner Wilmington and South streets.
26—N. E. corner Hargett and Swain streets.
27—S. W. corner Blount and Cabarrus streets.
212—N. E. corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.
214—N. E. corner Hargett and Bloodworth streets.
31—S. W. corner Davie and Dawson streets.
32—S. W. corner Hillsboro and West streets.
34—S. E. corner Lenoir and McDowell streets.
35—N. E. corner Hargett and Dawson streets.
36—N. E. corner South and Harrington streets.
37—N. W. corner West and Hargett streets.
4—Morgan street, between Salisbury and McDowell. (Box in water tower; key at Capital hose house.)
41—Dawson street (West side) between Jones and Lane streets.
42—N. W. corner Halifax and Edenton streets.
43—N. E. corner Jones and Saunders streets.
47—North street, west of Salisbury, near car shed.
321—N. W. corner Railroad and Fayetteville streets.
45—Raleigh Cotton Mills.
52—Insane Asylum.

Public Buildings.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, West Raleigh.
City Hall and Market, Fayetteville.
Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, corner South and Bloodworth.
County Court House, Fayetteville.
County Jail, rear of county Court House.
Executive Mansion (Governor's residence), Burke square, on Blount.
North Carolina Insane Asylum, Southwest Raleigh.
North Carolina Penitentiary, on Southern railroad, o. s. w.
North Carolina Institute for the Blind, corner Jones and Dawson.
North Carolina Agricultural building, corner Edenton and Halifax.
North Carolina Experimental buildings, Hillsboro road, o. s. w.
North Carolina Exposition and Agricultural Society building, Hillsboro, o. s. w.
State Capitol (executive building), Union Square, center of city.
State Arsenal, Union Square.
Soldiers' Home Buildings, Newberne avenue, o. s. e.
Supreme Court building, corner Edenton and Salisbury.
United States Court House and Post-office, Fayetteville.

Public Monuments.

Confederate Soldiers' Monument, Union Square.
Washington Monument, Union square.

Public School Buildings.

Centennial Graded School, foot of Fayetteville.
Garfield Graded School (colored) South Swain.
Murphy Graded School, corner Person and Polk.
Washington Graded School, west South street.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

WALL STREET GOSSIP

Chicago Gas and Western Union Held the Market Together.

GAMBLING ON CROP REPORTS

COTTON FALLS SEVERAL POINTS FROM LAST WEEK'S GAINS.

A Feverish Market, With Speculative Coverings of Shorts and Traders. But Closing Steady and Firmer.

New York, May 10.—Cotton broke badly today on general realizing, and declined 10 to 13 points, thus losing all the improvement established during Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. The Liverpool cables were very unsatisfactory. Spot cotton there was marked up another 1-32, to 4 1-4d. for middling, but the total sales were only 5,000 bales while the market for futures, which opened 1½ to 2-64d. were supplemented by bad trade reports from Manchester and confirmation of Saturday's advices from Fall River, showing that spinners there are still running their print cloths at a loss, with little demand for print cloths, even at the lowest prices for brown, and stocks again accumulating. The weather conditions continued all that could be desired for the rapid development of the crop, and the rains were liberal. The Government report proved much more favorable than had been expected. It estimated the amount planted to May 1st, at 81.9, or 6 per cent. less than last year. The market closed barely steady, within 1 to 2 points of the lowest and 10 to 13 points below Saturday's final prices, on sales of 106,100 bales. Spot cotton declined 1-16 to 7 11-16 for middling.

There was much better support rendered to the stock market today and in the absence of offerings to any considerable extent or the development of bad news, the market showed a tendency toward improvement from the start. The granger stocks were made the leaders in the upward movement. They were bought by the shrewd local professional operators on the improved outlook for the Spring wheat crop. The smaller operators rushed on to the movement, and worked for the rally in the market. London bought sold a few thousand St. Paul at the start, but afterwards turned buyers, and the assistance from this source, together with some forced covering of shorts, led to a gradual advance of ¾ to 1 per cent. Sugar, Chicago Gas, the Vanderbilts and the Coalers did not share in the improvement, but closed steady at about Saturday's prices. Tennessee Coal and Iron was the only conspicuously weak feature of the list. It declined 1 per cent. on renewed liquidation on disquieting reports from the Iron trade. As a rule, the market closed strong, with the final prices within a fraction of the highest.

Wheat developed further strength today, and advanced 1¼ to 1½ cents, and closed firm at a net gain of 1⅛ to ⅞ on top of Saturday's prices. All the news was bullish. The foreign markets made a fair response to our advance of Saturday, and maintained the improvement. The visible supply in this country showed a decrease of 2,500,000 bushels of wheat for the week; corn, 1,936,000 and oats, 827,000. The world's shipments to Europe, that is the exports from the United States, Argentine, Russia, India and the Danube, were but 4,943,322 bushels against 8,-751,718 last year. The California crop was estimated to have been injured by the recent drought to such an extent that the yield in that State will be but 20,000,000 bushels against 45,000,000 last year. There was a fair cash demand, and exporters here took 20 loads for export. Foreigners were moderate buyers of the late months, and there was more outside business on the belief that the Government crop report would be bullish. There was considerable realizing on the advance, especially in the late trading, but the market absorbed all the offerings and closed with a firm undertone. The Government report was announced at 4 o'clock and made the condition of winter wheat 80.2 against 94 last month. We had expected the report would make the condition about 85 per cent. On Theman's exaggerated crop damage and estimate of 86 per cent., the trade had looked for the report to be about 75 to 76 per cent. The report is therefore rather better than anticipated and may possibly lead to realizing.

New York, May 10.—The stock market composed mainly of Chicago Gas. Some good selling in Western Union. Insiders consider the Senate schedule superior to the House measure, although still much too high. Government report today is generally expected to show possible wheat crop below three hundred million bushels. Railroad advices say spring wheat seeding in the Northwest is unprecedentedly good; conditions almost perfect and acreage large. The selling of stocks is thought to be from Chicago; rumors of insiders getting out is not believed.

The stock market opened dull and irregular with the industrials heavy, Cotton Sugar, Chicago Gas and Tennessee Coal. Sugar is affected adversely by the statement that McKinley is very strongly opposed to the Senate's tariff on sugar, and it is thought the schedule will be lowered at least to the Dingley schedule. As a matter of fact, it is expected that some gold will be taken from the Treasury today for tomorrow's shipment.

London—Money is ruling so cheap and no political prospect is so much feared that a reduction in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is expected this week.

Minneapolis stock wheat decrease 229,000. New York decrease 40,000.

New York—The weather conditions in the Northwest yesterday were unfavorable for crops. Freezing weather prevailed yesterday north of the Dakotas. In the Northwest generally fair weather prevailed, but frosts occurred in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

The exports of corn from principal countries for total bushels last week were 5,595,718; for previous week 4,017,465.

The world's wheat exports from the principal countries for the week—Total last week 4,943,322; previous week 3,923,886. Last year 8,714,718.

Chicago wires: "Wheat turned strong on reports of an immense sale of wheat at Duluth for export. There is a good demand for May wheat today, Schwartz D. and Barrett buying July, and Baldwin selling.

The stock market is dull, but steadier, on covering of shorts by traders and some bull support with the latter specialty, noticeable in Chicago Gas and Burlington and Quincy and Sugar. Gold eagles in London advanced 1d. since Friday and this may permit some gold exports by tomorrow's steamer, but foreign houses say thus far there are no indications of any shipments being made.

The market was feverish and irregular. Prices have declined in sympathy with the reaction in the Liverpool market, as noted above and on general liquidation, influenced by continued absence of outside business and more favorable crop reports. The next crop months are being confidently sold by the German element. The Government report will be announced at noon. Nobody has any tip as to what it will show. It is expected that it will make the season backward, and that it will indicate less cotton planting to May 1st than last year. If it does, an attempt will be made to rally the market on it.

The stock market continues quiet, but maintaining its early firm tone and improvement in prices on continued covering of shorts and traders working for a further rally. The advance in wheat and better crop outlook for spring wheat is being used as an argument to work up the Grangers. Leather is stronger on covering and general belief that the tariff of 1½ cents per pound proposed in the Senate's schedule will be reduced. There is not much stock offering, and London houses who sold St. Paul in the early trading have bought back the stock.

The Government crop report on cotton makes the area of cotton actually planted to May 1st, 81.9 per cent. against 87.9 last year.

Considering the large amount of land overflowed in the Mississippi valley, we regard this falling off of only 6 per cent. in the area planted to May 1st as bearish. Since May 1st, the weather conditions have almost been perfect for planting operations, and farmers have been able to very materially catch up with the delay in their work and push their planting operations.

The Government report on wheat tonight will give the percentage of spring plowing, which last year was 79. Crop reports to the railroads agree with the crop experts and the land was never in better condition for the spring crop and the seeding has progressed rapidly in the last ten days.

The decline in Chicago Gas started the sale of 1,000 shares by McIntyre & Wardwell. Bell & Co. followed with 10,000. This was called Chicago selling and started an idea that Mr. Weil might be making a turn on the short side. People connected with Gas deny that they have been getting out.

Earnings: Northern Pacific for the month of April, decrease $69,000.

There was the appearance of good selling in Western Union, but nothing of importance anywhere else in the list. Traders thought the market acted as though it would go up with a little encouragement, but that small amount of encouragement was lacking. About the one thing in which there seems to be confidence is that prices are not going down very much at present, consequently that stocks can be bought for short turns on the weak spots.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, May 10.—Money easy, 1¼ per cent.

Stocks.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co		11¼
	pref'd	30⅜
Atchison		10¼
	pref'd	19⅜
American Cotton Oil		10½
	pref'd	58
American Tobacco		72⅜
	pref'd	104
B & O		11½
Bay State Gas		9
C. C. C. & St. L		29¼
Canada Southern		46
C. & O		16⅝
B. & Q		74⅞
Chicago Gas		82¼
Colorado Fuel and Iron		15½
Canadian Pacific		53⅝
Consolidated Gas		163¼
Del., Lack. & W		148⅝
Delaware & Hudson		106
Denver & Rio Grande		9½
	pref'd	37½
Erie		11½
General Electric		31
Hocking Valley		1½
Illinois Central		92½
J. Central		78½
L. & N		44⅜
L. E. & W		13½
	pref'd	63
Laclede Gas		22½
Lead		24⅝
	pref'd	92½
Lake Shore		163½
Missouri Pacific		13
Mobile & Ohio		17
Manhattan		82⅜
Mo. Kan. & Tex.		10⅞
	pref'd	27
Michigan Central		95
North American		4
Northern Pacific		13
	pref'd	36½
N. W		104⅝
	pref'd	154½
N. Y. Central		99⅞
Omaha		56⅝
	pref'd	138
Ontario & Western		13½
Pullman Palace Car Co		157
Pacific Mail		27⅝
Rock Island		63½
Reading		18⅝
Sugar		115½
	pref'd	103¾
St. Paul		74
	pref'd	131
Standard Rope & Twine		7⅜
Southern Railway		7⅞
	pref'd	26
Silver Certificates		60¼
Sus. & Western		7½
	pref'd	20⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron		19½
Texas Pacific		8⅜
Union Pacific		6¼
U. S. Rubber		13
	pref'd	63
U. S. Leather		6¼
	pref'd	55
W. & L. E		⅞
	pref'd	2½
Wabash		4½
	pref'd	12½
Western Union		75¾

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston 8's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	127½	128
Caraleigh Phosphate W'ks	105	106
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	106½	107½
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	101	102
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling	7⅝ to 7¾
Good middling	7½ to 7⅝
Strict middling	7½
Middling	7⅜ to 7½

Prices firm.

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 7 bales.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

New York, May 10.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Total sales, 106,00 bales. January, 6.89; February, 6.93; March, 6.97; April, ——; May, 7.37; June, 7.38, July, 7.41; August, 7.37; September, 7.06; October, 6.83; November, 6.83; December, 6.85.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

New Qork, May 10.—Cotton: Spot market steady. Middling uplands 7 11-16c. Sales 3,982 bales.

LIVERPOOL FUTURES.

Liverpool, May 10, 2 p. m.—Sales 8,000 bales; American 7,400. Middling, 4¼d. Futures steady at the advance. May 4.12, May-June 4.11, June-July 4.10, July-August 4.09, August-September 4.05@4.06, September-October 3.61@3.62, October-November 3.55, November-December 3.53, December-January 3.53, January-February 3.51@3.52, February-March 3.52.

Liverpool, May 10, 12.30 p. m.—Cotton: Spot, demand moderate, prices higher; sales 8,000. Speculation and export 500. Receipts 2,000, American 1,700. Futures opened steady, demand moderate; now quiet at advance. May-June 4.12, June-July 4.10, July-August 4.09, August-September 4.06, September-October 3.61, October-November 3.55, November-December 3.53, December-January 3.51, January-February 3.51, American middling 4¼d.

Liverpool, May 10, 4 p. m.—Cotton close: Futures closed quiet at advance May 4.11, May-June 4.10, June-July 4.09, July-August 4.08, August-September 4.04@4.05, September-October 3.60@3.61, October-November 3.50, November December 3.52, December-January 3.50@3.51, January-February 3.50@3.51, February March 3.50@3.51.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.

New York, May 10.—Estimated port receipts 7,000 against 6,794 last week, and 6,441 last year.

RALEIGH PRODUCE MARKGET.

Flour—Best patent, per barrel, $6.00; straights, per barrel, $5.50; clear flour, $5; low grades, $4.50.

Lard—Best, per pound, 8c; medium, 7c

Bacon—Western, 7½c per pound.

Hams—North Carolina, 11½c; Baltimore, 13c.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per pound; cut loaf, 8c; pulverized, 8c; brown, 5c.

Coffee—Arbuckles, 16@20c per pound; green coffee, 12*@20c.

Butter—Best country, 25c; country, 20c; western creamery, 30c.

Eggs—12½ c per dozen.

Dried Fruit—Evaporated peaches, 12½c; unevaporated, 10c; evaporated apples, 8c; unevaporated, 5c.

Chickens—Spring, 15@20c; old hens, 25@30c.

Cabbage—Per crate, $2; per head, 5@10c.

Beans—String, per crate, $1.75; per quart, 10c.

Squash—Per crate, $1.50.

Potatoes—Old, per bushel, 75c; new, per bushel, $2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, $5 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per head, 5@10c.

Radishes—Per bunch, 2½@5c.

Strawberries—Per quart, 10c.

Peas—Per peck, 30c; per qupart, 5c.

Tomatoes—Per dozen, 50c.

Onions—Per bunch, 5c; seven bunches for 25c.

Spinnage—Per bushel, 60c; per peck. 20c.

Bananas—Per buneh, 75c@$1.50.

Lemons—Per box, 350 to 360 in a box, $2.75@3.50.

Peanuts—Per pound, 2*@4c, acocrding to grade.

Pineapples—Each, 12@25c.

Oranges—Messina, per box, $2.50@4.00; California, per box, $3.50@4.50.

Apples—Per barrel, $3.50@4.50, according to grade.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago May 10.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
July	72¼	72⅜
Sept	68½	68⅝
CORN—		
July	24⅞	24⅝
Sept	26	26
OATS—		
July	17⅝	17¾
Sept	18¼	18¼
PORK—		
July	$8 60	$8 62½
Sept	8 65	8 65
LARD—		
July	4 05	4 02½
Sept	4 15	4 10
RIBS—		
July	4 67½	4 67½
Sept	4 72½	4 72½

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, May 10.—Cotton: Futures in Liverpool closed at a recession from the higher figures established earlier in the day, the net advance being from ½ to 1-64d. In New York the opening was without snap, opening trades being made at from 3 points higher on the near months to unchanged for new crop months, and the opening prices were the highest. The market has acted tired and overbought all day. Up to the present writing prices have declined under rather free selling, principally for New Orleans account about 6 points. Subsequent to the issue of the bureau report an additional decline of 3 points has taken place and the report is regarded on the whole as rather bearish in its tenor, although as a matter of fact the trade has not paid very much attention to it. As compared with last year it shows a contemplated increase in acreage of 5.4 per cent. Of this amount, however, the acreage already planted on the 1st of May is estimated at 81.9 per cent. which is 6 per cent. below last year. The falling off in the amount planted on the 1st of May represents the delay caused by the floods and the cold and backward spring. While prices have declined since the issue of the report today, they have not done so as a direct result of the report. Still the increase of acreage with favorable weather from this time forward will materially increase the size of the crop. PRICE, M'CORMICK & CO.

Sunday School Teacher: "So you forgave the bad boy that hit you? That was very good. Now tell me why you showed such a Christian spirit."

Timmy Scrapper: "'Cause he was near twice my size."—Philadelphia Press.

SEASIDE NEWS AND GOSSIP

NAVAL RESERVES WILL HAVE AN ENCAMPMENT AND CRUISE.

Memorial Day—Firemen Object to the "Economical Appropriation"—Notes on the Southern Baptist Convention, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., May 10.—The Wilmington division of the Naval Reserves expects to hold a joint encampment and practice cruise with the South Carolina and Georgia reserves some time before August. It is thought the encampment will be held at Port Royal and the practice cruise in the United States cruiser Raleigh, under the direction of Lieut. Gibbons, U. S. N.

The Harriss board of aldermen will meet tomorrow night and elect men to fill all of the city offices. A new police force is also to be elected.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of North Carolina will meet here tomorrow in St. John's Hall.

An elaborate program of Memorial Day exercises has been prepared and will be carried out, barring accidents, beginning this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A long procession of civic and military organizations will march to Oakdale cemetery under the direction of Chief Marshal Geo. W. Huggins and his aides. At the cemetery appropriate ceremonies will be held in honor of the memory of those to whom the "Lost Cause" owes so much.

The local tribe of Redmen are donning their war paint preparatory to a fitting celebration of Tammany Day, Wednesday next.

The recent appropriation made (on paper) by the Wright board of aldermen for the maintenance of the fire department till April, 1898, is giving rise to vigorous unfavorable comment from the firemen who entertain serious objections to paying a part of the expenses of the department out of their own pockets, which will have to be done if the "economical" appropriation is not reconsidered. It is said on good authority that both white and colored fire companies will disband if the matter does not receive the attention it deserves, and that before long.

The Southern Baptist convention will probably finish its work tonight as will also the Woman's Foreign Missionary Union. During the few days the delegates and visitors have been with us no complaint has been heard of a lack of hospitality. Every comfort and convenience have been at the command of the visiting Baptists and they are profuse in their expression of pleasure at the thoughtfulness of our citizens. On the other hand, Wilmington has gained materially, if in no other particular, from the presence of such a large body of cultured Christian gentlemen. While the convention might be supposed to have been a somewhat solemn body, stiff-necked and severe in its demeanor, such was not the case, as there was much latent humor developed in its sessions. Dr. W. E. Hatcher, of Richmond, and Rev. J. B. Gambrell, of Texas, were easily the humorists of the assembly, and there were others who lit up the sombreness of many an otherwise dry, theological discourse by sparkling epigram and droll anecdote. The physical personalities of the delegates would have afforded unlimited scope for the pen of a Dickens or a Thackeray, and by this it is not sought to speak lightly of them, for divested of all humor and comicality the seriousness and sincerity of their purpose was apparent even to the most skeptical. They were a fine-looking body of gentlemen in whose hands Baptist interests will always be safe. And the ladies—the paucity of adjectives in the English language is responsible for the failure of The Tribune man to describe them. Suffice it to say they were as near perfection as mortals can attain. North Carolina was ably represented in the convention by its delegates.

H. W. P.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year	2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

$1.25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TWO EYES. | TWO EYES. | TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. | TWO EYES. | TWO EYES.

WHEN YOU WANT

We are prepared to do all kinds of Bicycle repair work. Will be ready in a few days to enamel and plate. We plate anything made of metal. We are going to do an all round Bicycle business. Sell New and buy Old Wheels, and rent wheels.

We have a first-class workman from Richmond, Va., in charge of this department.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line: at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke, and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager
W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk, Va., to Nashville, Tenn., via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Nashville to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south. Sleeping car Raleigh to Greensboro.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt.
W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

FOR

Commercial Printing
County Supplies
Blank Books

WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1897.

Weather Report.

Washington, May 10.—Weather forecast for Tuesday: For Virginia and North Carolina—Occasional showers; westerly winds.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Tuesday: Fair, continued warm weather.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	69	.07	SW.	Cloudy.
Charlotte	70	.66	S.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	68	.00	S.	Cloudy.
Hatteras	68	.00	SW.	Clear.
Washington	72	T.	NW.	Ptly Clear.
New York	62	.10	SW.	Ptly Clo'y.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 70; normal, 66; departure 4

Total rainfall for the day, .07; normal, .19; departure, .12.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 28 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 122 degrees

Excess of rainfall since May 1st, .61 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, .40 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The barometer is low over the entire northern section of the country, and high over the South; these conditions favor southerly winds and continued warm weather.

Rain occurred during the past twenty-four hours at a number of scattered stations in the central valley, Lake region and westward, but the rain area is now broken up and not likely to reach the southeastern States. The weather is cloudy in the lower Mississippi valley and westward.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Local and Personal.

Maj. and Mrs. S. F. Telfair are in town.

Mr. A. A. Holton, of High Point, is in town.

Superintendent Mebane has returned to the city.

Col. W. H. S. Burgwn, of Henderson, is in town.

Mr. Bruner and Dr. Battle have gone to Baltimore.

Mr. R. O. Burton has gone to Louisburg on business.

The Capital Club advertise for bids for their new building.

Dr. F. J. Haywood has gone to Baltimore for a few days visit.

Dughi will begin making his celebrated five-cent "hokey-pokey" today.

Twenty-four persons united with the Edenton Street Methodist Church Sunday.

Mr. Leo. D. Heartt and Col. Julian Carr, of Durham, were in the city yesterday.

Receipts of the State Prison yesterday: One colored boy from Dare county for a term of two years.

Miss Ruth Worth has returned from Charlotte, where she attended the Christian Endeavor convention.

Dr. J. A. Faison, who has been assistant physician at the Insane Asylum, will locate at Bennettsville, S. C.

Mr. Robert Bunch, of Washington, D. C., is in the city. He is a Raleigh boy meeting with marked success.

Rev. Dr. Barrett, of Norfolk, arrived yesterday. He is assisting Rev. J. L. Foster, of the Christian church, in a revival this week.

Dr. V. E. Turner went to Charlotte yesterday. The dental examining board meets today, and tomorrow the State Association of Dentists convenes.

One hundred and sixty-nine veterans answered to roll call or were accounted for at L. O'B. Branch Camp at its meeting yesterday. Twenty-nine members were enrolled.

Messrs. B. H. Woodell, C. B. Edwards, C. F. Lumsden, W. P. Betts and J. N. MacRae have gone to Charlotte to attend the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge, which convenes today.

Editor Bailey, of the Recorder, has returned from Wilmington, where he attended the Baptist convention. He is regarded as one of the highest young men in the denomination.

Mr. W. W. Vass has gone to New York. He will be away about three weeks. Miss Eleanor Vass and Miss Mary Johnson will leave for Europe with Mr. Chas. E. Johnson next week.

Tom Terrell, the colored boy who stabbed John Gill, colored, at Wake Forest, will be given a preliminary hearing on the charge of murder before Justice Roberts Thursday afternoon.

Mr. George King has assumed his duties as night watchman at the Agricultural building. His predecessor, Mr. Gaston Broughton, is now keeper of the city cemetery in place of Mr. Seth Jones.

Rev. T. N. Ivey, of the Greensboro Christian Advocate, preached two strong sermons at the Central Methodist church Sunday. There were five additions to the church at the morning service.

Judge Montgomery spoke to the children at the Murphy school yesterday on the private soldier of North Carolina in the civil war. The children were deeply interested in his talk which was highly instructive.

A teacher in the graded school asked a class of little boys the other day if any of them could tell what sic semper tyrannus meant. Up hopped little Clarence Lumsden's hand. "Well, what does it mean, Clarence?" asked the teacher. "Take your foot off my neck," was Clarence's response.

Delegates appointed from L. O'B. Branch Camp, 515, U. C. V., at Nashville reunion, June 22nd are as follows: Col. Thos. S. Kenan, Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, J. C. Birdsong, A. B. Stronach and T. J. Edwards. Alternates Capt. J. J. Thomas, Gen. F. H. Cameron, Col. W. J. Saunders, Capt. W. H. Hughes and Jacob S. Allen.

Messrs. Julian Timberlake and Fred Mahler started on their bicycles for Cottendale, Edgecombe county, 72 miles from Raleigh; but on the way Mr. Timberlake ran against a rock and broke his bicycle. When the accident happened they were sixteen miles from a station. However he secured a buggy and made the trip. He returned by rail yesterday afternoon.

A. B. STRONACH

HERMSDORF DYED HOSIERY.

Our Own Import Orders.

In Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, and Men's Half Hose in Lisle and Cotton, 5c. per pair and 50c per dozen, less than you will pay elsewhere

MEN'S BROWN, TAN AND BLACK HALF HOSE,

15, 20, 25c, worth 20, 25 and 30c per pair.

Ladies' Tan and Black Hose,

15, 20, 25c, worth 20, 25 and 30c per pair.

Initial letter stamped free of charge on purchases of half dozen pairs.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.—Fashions for May now ready, free to our Customers.

W. F. C. COMMENCEMENT.

Justice Clark Will Address the Law Department.

Invitations have been issued to the commencement exercises of the class of '97, at Wake Forest College, May 24th to 27th inclusive. Monday evening, May 24th, Justice Walter Clark will address the students of the law department. Tuesday evening Rev. William V. Savage will deliver the alumni address.

The address before the literary societies will be delivered Wednesday morning by Hon. Matt. W. Ransom, and in the evening Rev. Dr. F. M. McConnell will preach the baccalaureate sermon. Thursday morning the commencement exercises proper will take place, consisting of orations by members of the class and the address of President C. E. Taylor to the graduates. In the evening will come the concert and social gathering in the halls of the two literary societies.

The senior class numbers 40, the largest number in the history of the college. The average grade of the class is unusually high. North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia are represented in the class. Two Raleigh boys, Messrs. Heck and Simms, will graduate at this commencement.

The commencement marshals are: Philomathesian Society: Edwin B. Gresham, chief; Albert J. Terrell, E. Loftin Larkins. Euzelian Society: J. Marchant Brewer, chief; William Powell Baldwin, and Charles McGee Heck.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Four Cases Disposed of Yesterday by His Honor.

Mayor Russ had a lively time in his court yesterday. The docket was unusually heavy. John Murphy, a white tramp, was sent to the roads. Murphy went in the Branson House Saturday night and attempted to go in a room to the terror of a lady. She screamed, and the policeman in the Capitol square came over and took Mr. Murphy in hand. Murphy was guilty of no assault, but he thoroughly freightened the occupants of the house by his disorderly conduct.

Randal Johnson was fined $7.50 for assault.

A woman named Betty Gill used some very profane and insulting language to a man on the street and was fined $5.25.

James Rollins, colored, was given a preliminary hearing on the charges of store breaking and carrying a concealed weapon. He was sent to jail to await the next term of the court in default of a $500 bond. Rollins and a fellow named Mayho, broke in the store of Mr. G. B. Alford, at Holly Springs, April 20th, and stole over $100 worth of goods, consisting of clothing, shoes, shirts, neckwear, &c. Some of the articles were found at the house of Sarah Deens, near Apex, but she was exonorated from any implication in the crime. Rollins and Mayho prized open the shutters and entered the store through the window at night.

The Berwangers.

Talk about your enterprising and up-to-date firms, but they cannot come up with the princes of one-price clothiers, "The Berwangers." At their large clothing emporium you will find everything new and nobby in the shape of summer clothing of the latest fashion and fabrics at prices that astonish the people. They have about 10,000 suits for men, youths and boys, which they are offering regardless of prices. In dainty neckwear novelties they cannot be compared with, their line embraces rare and exclusive designs in stylish goods.

Their new line of summer shirts are extra fine and the swellest things on the market.

In bicycle goods, they are fixed with an up-to-date line of choice suitings, hosiery, caps, belts, etc. In fact everything except the wheel itself.

Their mail order department is the largest in the State. You can buy goods from Berwangers' by mail just as easy as you can personally. Try this plan if you do not live in the city.

It gives us pleasure to tell you about the Berwangers; they are courteous, affable and enterprising merchants, with a host of friends in the State. In fact to know them is to like them. They are Raleigh's leading clothing and gent's furnishers.

The Very Man.

From Judge.

The Reverend Dr. Thirdly—And now, children, I wonder if any little boy or girl here knows who was the best man that ever lived. Ah, there's a hand up. Well, Johnny, who was the best man that ever lived?

Johnny Seconderop—Please, sir it was mama's first husband, sir.

Tribune Representatives.

Mr. D. C. Mangum, of Durham; Mr. C. D. Roberts, Mr. J. W. Boon and Mr. F. C. Leslie left the city this morning on tours through various parts of the State in the interests of The Daily and Weekly Tribune. These gentlemen will devote their entire time to the circulation and other business interests of The Tribune. It is the intention of The Tribune management to penetrate every nook and corner of the State "from Cherokee to Currituck" through these and other representatives, and all courtesies shown them by the friends of the paper will be duly appreciated.

Proposal for Building.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Capital Club House in the city of Raleigh will be received until noon of June 1, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to L. A. Mahler, secretary of the Building Committee. The committee will reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

D. E. EVERITT,
Chairman Building Committee.

Chamber of Commerce.

An important meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be held in the Mayor's office at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening.

GEO. ALLEN, Secretary.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Southern General Assembly), meets in Charlotte, May 20th, and will be in session for ten days. It is one of the largest and most representative religious assemblies in the Union. During its sessions the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER will have the most complete reports of its proceedings, and the paper will be sent to any address in the United States for entire session of ten days for 25 cents. Remit by postal note or money order. Address

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,
Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

LOST.—A bunch of keys. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Tribune office.

LOST.—A diamond Sun Burst. Liberal reward if returned to this office.

FOUND.—A bunch of keys. Owner can have same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.—10 cents a hundred. At Tribune office.

FOR SALE.—I have two cases of post-office lock boxes which I will sell cheap. One case, best Yale make. Address, J. R. Joyce, Reidsville, N. C.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON,
Mangr. for North and South Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.

[See advertisement.]

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Job Printing Plant in Raleigh. Enquire at Tribune Office.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

MISS EVA PALMER,

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

IT HIT HOME!

What a pile of men are sporting our new suits since last Monday! Our buyer's purchase was the best deal we ever made in men's suits—the biggest, the wisest. We just swept two Stocks, clear as a whistle, of every men's suit there was. They are NOT a lot of odds and ends, but regular lines, full and complete in sizes and styles too—the newest effects, and from makers who are famous for their superior taste and talent. We've possessed ourselves of these hundreds of suits—very near as many as some stores have of all kinds together—unlike any of their's, and marked these $7.50, $10 and $12 Suits at the beggarly price, $6.

Be on hand early tomorrow for choice selection.

Our New Department.

Bicycle and Golf Suits, Separate Trousers, Golf Hose, Gloves, Caps, Sweaters. Everything of the newest design and at our popular low prices. You will be surprised at the small cost you can be fitted here in everything except the wheel.

Another Hard Hit!

A small manufacturer had about five dozen separate pants; he needed the money and we made him an offer. We got 'em. They are marked 75 cents a pair, regular $1.50 value.

Another House!

That had about 50 Reefer Suits ranging in size from 4 to 8 years, we marked them, half of the lot $1, the other half are marked $1.50; their real value is $2 to $3.50.

50 SUITS FOR BOYS FROM 8 TO 15 YEARS,

Double-breasted Jackets, Blue and Black Cheviots. We marked them $1.50 a Suit, real value is $2.50.

200 Pairs Children's Crash Pants, 4 to 6 Years, our price 25c. a pair. White Duck Pants, only a small lot, at 25c., worth 50c. We have the largest stock of pants for Children we've ever had—more than all other stores together, and at prices that will please you.

Another Haul.

150 double-breasted Jackets that belonged to Suits costing from $3 to $10. There isn't a bad stitch in the lot—sizes from 4 to 12 years; your choice for $1. You don't pay half the value, not even for the outside material. These are not manufactured for cheap trade, but are made by one of the finest in the line. Circumstances brought them to us and you are the gainer.

MOTHERS' FRIEND WAISTS

Are acknowledged the best on the market. We have them now in all sizes—all the New Patterns and all the New Styles.

SHIRTS FOR BOYS.

Everybody seems to be afraid of good Negligee Shirts for the boys, afraid they won't sell, and they can't get their usual percentage. We are different. We have a beautiful line. White Shirts—White Shirts with colored bosom, cuffs to match the bosom, Percale Shirts with attached and detached Collars and Cuffs. Prices 50 and 75c.; size 12½ to 14, latest patterns.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Hunt all over and you won't come near such an assortment as we have, nor approach our prices—**50c.** to **$1.50.**

Summer Clothing.

Whenever you are ready we can suit you. Our Stock is complete.

Our Buyer's recent trip in the eastern markets saves you lots of dollars, with a variety unsurpassed by the biggest houses in the largest cities. Give your wants your earliest attention.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

The Progressive and Leading One Price Clothiers.